

Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama and President Bill Clinton at a news conference following their talks at the Group of Seven meeting in Naples on Friday.

No Support in Sight For Dollar as G-7 Opens Naples Talks

By Alan Friedman

International Herald Tribune

NAPLES — As leaders of the world's seven richest industrial democracies assembled here Friday for their annual summit, President Bill Clinton and other U.S. officials appeared to rule out any immediate and concerted action by the seven to prop up the ailing dollar.

Moments after Mr. Clinton spoke, the dollar tumbled to a 20-month low against the Deutsche mark and fell against the yen as well. (Page 10)

Mr. Clinton, just hours after his first meeting with the newly installed prime minister of Japan, Tomiichi Murayama, said: "We should be very concerned about the value of our dollar, and we should tell the world that we do not wish to have a low dollar."

But he stressed that the U.S. currency had dropped to an historic low against the yen only and predicted that the value of the dollar would rebound once Japan's economic recovery expands and U.S.-Japanese trade talks make progress on opening Japan's markets.

Mr. Murayama conceded: "I don't think there will be stability immediately" in the volatile yen-dollar relationship.

Mr. Clinton also noted that coordinated central bank interventions in foreign exchange markets sometimes "work for a little bit and sometimes they can make a real difference." But he said that over the long run the best thing to do to stabilize the dollar was "to send a signal to the markets that we are working on the economic fundamentals."

Lloyd Bentsen, the U.S. Treasury secretary, said after meeting his Japanese counterpart that "we have concern about volatility in our currencies, but the underlying fundamentals are excellent."

A senior Clinton administration official who asked not to be named said, "We do not see a currency agreement coming out of this summit."

Another U.S. official noted that while a coordinated intervention by the Group of Seven industrialized countries was "not in the works," there might well be an expression of concern about the dollar's weakness by G-7 leaders.

"We never signal our future intentions on interventions, but developments in the currency markets are of concern and there

See DOLLAR, Page 5

Clinton Says Junta Actions To Determine Haiti's Fate

By Ruth Marcus

Washington Post Service

NAPLES — President Bill Clinton on Friday defended his decision to refuse political asylum in the United States to Haitian boat refugees, and said he was disappointed in Panama's "retraction" of its offer to provide shelter to fleeing Haitians there.

Speaking at a news conference on the first day of the Group of Seven summit meeting here, he repeatedly refused to rule out military action to oust the Haitian leadership and said it was their abusive behavior — not U.S. actions — that had created the recent surge of refugees.

The conduct of the military leaders in Haiti will have more than anything else to do with what options are considered when, he said. "And that conduct has not been good." It was one of his most explicit statements yet about the prospect of military intervention by the United States.

A senior U.S. official said later that Mr. Clinton's comments should be taken as a "strong statement of the general point" that military action is among the options but not as a sign such a move is imminent.

The official cited "signs of ferment" in the Haitian military forces as one of what he described as "increasing signs" that tightened economic sanctions are working. But he acknowledged that "the refugee flow makes the problem a lot more difficult."

More than 17,000 refugees have been picked up by the U.S. Coast Guard since the United States announced that it was reversing its previous position and would begin processing refugees aboard ships.

The heavy flow of refugees led the administration earlier this week to shift position yet again, announcing that Haitians picked up on the high seas would no longer be eligible for political asylum in the United States. Instead, they will be sent to "safe havens" at the Guantánamo naval base in Cuba and in other countries where they would await a time when they could be returned safely to Haiti. Only Haitians who take the risk of going to processing centers in Haiti would be able to enter the United States.

Mr. Clinton, in his first comments on the latest twist in U.S. policy, said

See HAITI, Page 5

West gropes for a Post-Cold War Grand Design

By Craig R. Whitney

New York Times Service

NAPLES — President Bill Clinton's trip to Eastern and Central Europe and the conference of seven major industrial democracies that began here Friday both show European leaders how far they still have to go, five years after the Cold War ended, to solve the security and economic problems that followed it.

From the European point of view, Mr. Clinton's role is crucial. Without clear American leadership and commitment, the West can neither redefine relations with Russia and the East European countries the Soviet Union used to dominate, nor redefine the institutions needed to ensure lasting stability from the Atlantic to the Urals in the new era.

Those are the broadest purposes of Mr. Clinton's trip and of the annual economic summit meeting here, which for the first time will include President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia as a full participant in the political part of the gathering that will begin Saturday night after the economic discussions end.

Mr. Yeltsin is not participating in the economic talks, which the Europeans would like to center on jobs and the lack of them in Western Europe, where an average of 11 percent of the work force is unemployed.

The problem could become even more acute as low-wage East European countries make the transition to a free market economy and increase their exports of cheap manufactured goods, because Western Europe's welfare

NEWS ANALYSIS

state economies make labor too expensive to cope with the growing competitive challenges of the global economy.

"Unemployment is the central problem of our economies, and has become the problem of the G-7," a high-ranking French aide to President François Mitterrand said. "If we do not solve it, we risk shaking the foundations of our future economic system."

But unemployment is only one of the problems that has to be solved in the post-Cold War economic frame-

work. With many European leaders in weak domestic political positions or facing elections within the next year, few are eager to tell voters that things like six-week annual vacations and 35-hour workweeks may be things West Europeans may have in sacrifice as their neighbors to the east begin to compete with them economically.

The U.S. economy has generated millions of jobs over the past two years, and Washington is encouraging its European and Japanese allies to pursue high-growth economic policies in the year ahead. But uncertainty about trade imbalances and concern about the Clinton administration's trade policy toward Japan have weakened the dollar on international currency markets.

European leaders seem to view that as primarily an American problem.

"There's been no effect on the European currency system," said Gert Haller, a German Finance Ministry official.

Many European officials regard Mr. Clinton's foreign policy team as weak and think his attention to European

See SUMMIT, Page 5

WORLD CUP GRANDSTAND

Just What Was Expected

For all of its fits of drama and tragedy, the World Cup has gone basically to plan. (Basically, there was no plan.) A record seven European teams have advanced, which might say something about European soccer but probably doesn't — other than to deduce that the rest of the world went 1 for 11 in the first round.

And the Winner Is . . .

The Romanians say Gheorghe Hagi has been the best player in the tournament. The Dutch vote for Dennis Bergkamp. And for each team, its hopes will be riding on its star this weekend.

Saturday's quarterfinal matches: Italy vs. Spain, in Milan; Massachusetts, 1805 GMT; Norway vs. Brazil, in Dallas, 1835 GMT. Sunday's quarterfinal matches: Bulgaria vs. Germany, in East Rutherford, New Jersey, 1805 GMT; Sweden vs. Romania, in Stamford, California, 1935 GMT.

World Cup report: Pages 20 and 21

Aid Agencies in Rwanda Face 'Logistical Nightmare'

By Raymond Bonner

New York Times Service

CYANICA, Rwanda — Two weeks ago, about 40,000 refugees had jammed themselves into this hilltop village. Now there are at least 60,000, and peasant families continue to stream in, arriving after days of walking, in rags, dirty, exhausted, suffering from malaria and dysentery.

The International Committee of the Red Cross estimates that at least 1.8 million Rwandans have been forced to flee their villages and are living in makeshift camps like this one.

"There is no other situation like this in the world today, in terms of scale," said Patrick Fuller, a Red Cross spokesman. The population of this small country before the war was slightly under 8 million, which would mean that almost a quarter of the population has been made homeless by the war between the Hutu-dominated government and Tutsi-led rebels.

Thomas Gurtner, the Red Cross relief coordinator for Rwanda, described the situation as "alarming" but said there was "still a chance to save these people if we get cracking."

Providing for the needs of 1.8 million displaced people will be a "logistical nightmare," he added.

More than 1.4 million of the displaced are Hutu jammed into the shrinking sec-

Tutsi-led rebels agree to respect a no-fight zone for refugees. Page 2.

tion of the country controlled by the government.

Though other charities are returning to this side of the front line, for the last three months the Red Cross has been the principal international relief organization in the Hutu areas. In the rebel-controlled areas, at least 10 international agencies are providing relief, according to a May 28 report

by the Rwanda Patriotic Front, the Tutsi-dominated rebel group.

Many of the foreigners who were working in government areas left in April after Rwanda's president, Juvenal Habyarimana, died in a suspicious plane crash, unleashing a wave of killing, mostly of Tutsi and moderate Hutu who were not opposed to the government.

The Red Cross has been operating on both sides of the line since the outbreak of the civil war in October 1990. "It is no safer on the RPF side than here," Mr. Gurtner said.

Many of the relief agencies that fled Rwanda now operate out of Bujumbura, the capital of neighboring Burundi. The agencies hold weekly meetings to discuss the crisis in Rwanda, but so far they have delivered little but promises, said Stephen Jackson, who works here for Trocaire, an Irish relief agency.

Trocaire has been providing logistical support for three Catholic nuns from the

Medical Missionaries of Mary, of Dublin, who have been struggling to save lives at the camp in Cyanika since they arrived June 23.

Seven or eight people are dying in Cyanika every day, said Dr. Genevieve van Waesbergh, one of the three nuns, as she tended in a two-year-old boy who was in critical condition: he had been struck by a tree being felled by another refugee for his shelter. Dr. van Waesbergh said the situation was more disastrous in nearby camps where there is no foreign assistance.

Most of the aid delivered to more than 350,000 refugees in the Cyanika area has been provided by Caritas, the relief agency of the Catholic Church. But to help the refugees, Caritas has had to draw on food supplies intended for famine victims.

The World Food Program is already stretched, providing for the needs of more than 250,000 refugees in Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia.

See SUMMIT, Page 5

Thinking the French Way

Philosophically, It Comes Down to a Test

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

PARIS — Does knowledge inhibit the imagination? Is a coherent thought necessarily true? Can a work of art be considered immoral?

Or, is passion compatible with wisdom? O.K. Now, over the next four hours, write a five-page dissertation on one of these topics.

Year in, year out, the rite of passage from France's senior high schools is unchanged, and last month no fewer than 570,000 students around the age of 18 set about trying to show that, while perhaps not yet budding philosophers, they already knew how to discuss an abstract subject.

France is still the only country in the world that requires the study of philosophy in high school. But, more than insipidly, a smattering of knowledge about

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In the exam room they have to be ready for more. Last year's questions included, Is reality always realistic? Among questions presented for dissection two years ago were: Can self-knowledge be sincere? And, more mischievously, How do you know that a problem is philosophical?

Yet, in the land of Descartes, it is the method that has had most lasting effect. As soon as discovered by anyone who has sat in a smoke-filled Left Bank café or around an elegant Paris dinner table, good conversation involves taking a subject, examining it from all sides and conceptualizing it to



KEEPING THE LID ON — An Israeli soldier pushing away a settler Friday from a barricade of burning tires on the Jerusalem-Hebron road. West Bank settlers were protesting the killing of two Jews. Page 5.

Kiosk

Simpson to Be Tried On Murder Charges

The judge in the O.J. Simpson case ruled Friday that the former football star must face trial on charges that he murdered his former wife and her friend.

Judge Kathleen Kennedy-Powell issued the ruling after a preliminary hearing in Los Angeles. She denied bail.

Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty to the June 12 slayings of Nicole Brown Simpson, 35, and Ronald Goldman, 25.

Earlier article, Page 3.

Sports

Greg LeMond, exhausted, dropped out of the Tour de France. Page 19.

Art

Three rare works of art bring record prices in London. Page 6.

Book Review

Crossword

Dow Jones

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Trib Index

Up 0.16%

112.37

The Dollar

New York

Plan to Split Bosnia Challenges Serbs

Leaders Studying a Proposal Short of Territorial Demands

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — The latest map advanced by international diplomats for a settlement of the Bosnian war offers the Muslim-led Bosnian government a more extensive and viable territory than any previous proposal, but appears to pose critical problems for the Bosnian Serbs.

Throughout the 27-month Bosnian war, the Bosnian Serbs have made two basic demands: that their territory in Bosnia be contiguous rather than fragmented, and that their claim to separate statehood or eventual integration with Serbia be accepted.

These two demands reflect the deeply held Serbian view that the international recognition of Bosnia in April 1992 was a travesty that failed to take account of the fact that the Serbs — almost one-third of the prewar Bosnian population — had made their objections to secession from Yugoslavia abundantly clear.

The result was that a large Serbian minority was left facing a fairly hostile Muslim-led government in a country whose existence the Serbs had never accepted.

In the new map, prepared by the United States, Russia, France, Britain and Germany, the Serbs will find little satisfaction.

The corridor connecting their territory in eastern and western Bosnia tapers to a narrow point in the northern town of Brcko, leaving the Serbian land acutely vulnerable to the fragmentation they have repeatedly rejected.

Moreover, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said categorically this week that the map was intended "to preserve the state of Bosnia as a single state within its internationally recognized borders."

Thus, while the Clinton administration has reluctantly agreed to give the Serbs several towns in which they killed or evicted the Muslim population, it has — after some wavering — decided not to hedge on the question of Bosnia's remaining a single state.

Bosnian Serbs' pretensions toward independence or union with Serbia will not be tolerated, the United States feels.

The Bosnian Serbs' leader, Radovan Karadzic, made his objections to this clear on Thursday, saying that "constitutional principles may determine whether we are going to accept the plan or not."

In other words, officials close to Mr. Karadzic said, the Bosni-

ans, vice president of Bosnia's new Muslim-Croat federation, who negotiated the initial truce for his side last month.

Mr. Akash was scheduled to travel by helicopter to Pale to meet Radovan Karadzic, president of the self-styled Republic of Srpska that rebel Serbian soldiers have carved out of Bosnia in 27 months of war.

The United Nations reported heavy fighting Friday in the northwestern town of Bihać between Bosnian government troops and forces loyal to a breakaway Muslim leader.

UN soldiers and aid workers remained trapped in their base.

Major Jean-François Philippe, spokesman for French peacekeepers in the region, said in a telephone interview that there had been "heavy fighting."

Movement of as many as 114 French soldiers along with up to 50 UN military observers, European Union monitors and Red Cross personnel, was restricted by the Bosnian Army 5th Corps for a second day, Major Philippe said.

Ten armed soldiers were guarding the gate, restricting any movement.

(Reuters, AP)

UN Seeks to Extend Truce That Helped Calm Bosnia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — United Nations officials tried Friday to persuade the warring parties in Bosnia to agree to an extension of a monthlong truce that has brought relative calm to most of the country despite major violations in a few areas.

"We've seen a general decrease in the level of hostilities and the area of hostilities has been generally confined," said a UN spokesperson, Claire Grimes, summing up the truce that expires Sunday.

"We're hoping it will be extended," she added. "We're hoping we can get guarantees from both sides."

A UN special envoy, Yasushi Akashi, traveled to Mostar to win agreement from Bijup

Ganic, vice president of Bosnia's new Muslim-Croat federation, who negotiated the initial truce for his side last month.

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(Reuters, AP)

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Mr. Gorbachev testifying Friday. "I realize that everything is being done here to provoke me," he said at one point.

Coup Suspect Tries to Turn Tables on Gorbachev

MOSCOW — Former President Mikhail S. Gorbachev was goaded and taunted in court on Friday in his first confrontation since the failed coup of 1991 with a general accused of trying to overthrow him.

"You're a liar!" Mr. Gorbachev shouted at one point, waving his finger angrily at former Deputy Defense Minister V-

ladimir Varennikov tried to turn the witness into the accused.

General Varennikov, who led a mission to Mr. Gorbachev's Crimean vacation home on the eve of the coup, read 33 long questions portraying Mr. Gorbachev as a man who had wrecked Moscow's defenses, sold out to Washington, abandoned the Warsaw Pact, betrayed the army in Afghanistan and finally de-

stroyed the Soviet Union itself. Thirty-one times the judge ruled that the questions were irrelevant to the case and inadmissible.

"What exactly do you mean by a coup?" General Varennikov asked at one point.

"If you don't understand, it's useless trying to explain to you," Mr. Gorbachev snapped back.

Heckled, China's Leader Shuns Germans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MUNICH — Shunning German officials for the third day in a row, Prime Minister Li Peng of China canceled his official program Friday and retreated to his hotel after being heckled over human rights abuses in his country.

For the Muslim-led Bosnian government, the map offers many advantages, not least the handing of all or most of several important Serbian-held towns, including Jajce, Doboj, Sanski Most, Brcko, and Visegrad.

It provides access to the sea in the south and to the Sava River in the north. The eastern enclaves are incorporated into the main territory, albeit by its own tenuous corridor, and only the Bihać area in the west and the area north of the Serbs' northern corridor are left fragmented.

On the other hand, Muslim refugees who have fought for more than two years to return to towns like Prijedor, Banja Luka, Zvornik, and Vlasenica would have to be told by the government that they are not going home.

"The plan is less favorable to the Serbs than it is to us," the Bosnian president, Alija Izetbegovic, said Thursday. "Despite everything, my opinion is that we should accept this plan, that we should not refuse it, because by refusing it we would do a favor to Karadzic and Milosevic."

Both sides have to reply to the United States, Russia and the Europeans by July 19.

and declarations of intent with German firms.

The Social Democratic leader, Rudolf Schaarling, who met Mr. Li in Bonn earlier in the week, said he was astounded at the Chinese prime minister had avoided demonstrations.

"Somebody who moves around in a Western democracy must be able to cope with the conditions of a democracy," he told the Hamburg Morgenpost.

Bonn and Beijing insisted earlier that Mr. Li's trade tour

of Germany had been a success despite the Chinese leader's conflict with protesters.

"We had already classed this visit as successful and we see no reason to change that," said Chancellor Helmut Kohl's spokesman, Dieter Vogel.

"Of course, the success of the visit will only be proven when we see what is produced by the contracts and the business talks."

He played down Mr. Li's abrupt withdrawals, saying pro-

test demonstrations were not made in countries like Germany.

Chinese officials also brushed off the encounters as unimportant.

Premier Li Peng is accorded a hospitable and friendly reception during his visit in Germany," a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said.

"His visit is fruitful and is a complete success and will play an important role in pushing forward Sino-German relations." (AP, Reuters, AFP)

Russia Offers Light-Water Reactor

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Russia is ready to provide North Korea with a light-water nuclear reactor to replace its outdated graphite-moderated one, the Russian ambassador to Seoul said Friday.

Proposals to provide a new reactor are among efforts to settle tensions over the Communist North's nuclear program. A light-water reactor would be safer and produce less plutonium, which could be used to make atomic bombs.

South Korea, the United States and Japan are discussing plans to provide the North with a Russian-made reactor, South Korea's science and technology minister said this week.

He left a dinner in Berlin late Wednesday, then the Brandenburg Gate and cut short a visit to Weimar on Thursday.

Mr. Li is to leave Germany on Saturday afternoon for Romania, ending a trip here that was successful in drumming up business but was a public relations nightmare.

Unlike the big rallies that led him to cancel parts of his itinerary in Berlin and Weimar, only five or six demonstrators showed up Friday at a pier on the Tegernsee Lake where he was to board his boat.

German protesters had planned to place a two-meter (six-foot) copy of the Statue of Liberty on the dock at the lake.

A similar reproduction was a focal point in 1989 of the pro-democracy demonstration in Beijing that Mr. Li and other Chinese leaders ordered crushed with tanks and troops.

"The official program will no longer be followed," a Bavarian government spokesman said, quoting the Chinese delegation's chief of protocol.

The five-day program began with a cordial welcome from political and business leaders eager to tap China's huge emerging market. Mr. Li's large trade delegation signed a 27-months worth of contracts

The Russian ambassador, Georgi F. Kunadze, said Friday that "Russia has the best light-water technology and equipment in the world, and we will actively cooperate when North Korea asks for our assistance."

Mr. Kunadze made the offer at a meeting of business leaders and diplomats. But he added that the North would first have to comply fully with international efforts to stop the spread of nuclear weapons under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The North asked for a light-water reactor among its conditions for freezing its nuclear program. The United States accepted the reactor demand in principle. The two sides were to discuss the issue during talks in Geneva that started Friday.

Beijing Cites Pact With Pyongyang

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China's ambassador to North Korea stressed the importance of the treaty under which the Chinese must come to North Korea's aid if it is attacked, an official report said Friday.

The ambassador, Qiao Zonghui, told an official gathering in Pyongyang that cooperation under the 1961 Chinese-North Korean treaty of friendship and mutual assistance "has a far-reaching effect on the maintenance of peace in Asia."

Mr. Qiao's remarks, quoted by the official Chinese press agency, Xinhua, represent another signal from Beijing that it could take North Korea's side if the international dispute over the nuclear program flares up.

Under the treaty, North Korea and China are committed to offering one another immediate military and other assistance in the event of an attack. The pact does not apply if either country is the aggressor in a war.

Xinhua paraphrased Mr. Qiao as saying that China would "spare no effort to further strengthen" its friendship with North Korea.

Other Chinese leaders have stressed the long-standing ties between China and North Korea.

On Friday, Vice President Rong Yiren of China told visiting North Korean economic officials that "stronger Chinese-Korean ties of friendship are in accord with the fundamental interests of the two peoples," Xinhua reported.

Rwanda Rebels Agree to a No-Fight Zone

He said the protection zone had been approved by the interim government and by French troops.

Unresolved issues still block a cease-fire, but Mr. Khan said he believed the government and rebels were close to agreement on a cessation of hostilities.

One condition for a truce was that the Hutu militiamen blamed for the slayings and the government leaders who incited the massacres be captured and punished, Mr. Khan said.

Mr. Khan said the Security Council would send a team of judicial experts to Rwanda to try to bring the killers to justice. The rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front has not fully agreed to the UN plan, but was receptive to it, Mr. Khan said.

In Paris, Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France met with representatives of 17

private aid agencies and appealed to them to supply the 500 tons of food he said the nation needs daily.

Prime Minister Édouard Balladur is to travel to New York on Monday to make the case before the UN secretary-general.

The Security Council has agreed to a no-fight zone in Rwanda, but the rebels have not fully accepted the plan, and it is now up to the international community to take over the mission, officials said.

"The contract is fulfilled, lives have been saved, the safe zone is secured — now it's up to the UN," said an official.

Mr. Juppé said he received information Friday from the United Nations that a multinational peacekeeping force would be ready to relieve the French by early August.

(Reuters, AP)

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International Herald Tribune

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America and Europe

Bill Clinton is on a major mission in Europe whose purpose is nothing less than to advance the structure of the future Europe. In the first flurry of excitement after the Berlin Wall came down, it was tempting to think that a single cheerful new world might emerge more or less by itself. By now it is clear that the old demons have survived and new complexities have arisen. It falls to the United States to deal with Europe as it is.

Mr. Clinton began in Latvia, a country newly free deeply uneasy about Russian power, anxious to get the last Russian troops off its soil. There he stepped forward as a mediator, urging the Russians to withdraw but at the same time pressing the Latvians to respect the civil rights of the large Russian minority living among them.

The next stop was Poland, desperate to join the two great Western institutions, NATO and the European Union, that made the other half of the continent secure and prosperous during the Cold War. Poland's president, Lech Walesa, eloquently urged President Clinton out to relegate the former Soviet satellites to a gray area in a security void, a nowhere land where anything can happen.

From Warsaw Mr. Clinton flew to Naples for the annual meeting of the heads of the seven big industrial democracies, a meeting supposedly on economic policy. But the serious discussion this year is likely to have much more to do with the political framework for Europe. Mr. Clinton's mission goes to the reshaping of the great

multilateral institutions expressing the interests of both Americans and Europeans.

The seven democracies are now moving to bring Russia more deeply into their consultations and President Boris Yeltsin will be present. Are the Eastern countries served best by extending NATO and the European Union to include them? One test case, certain to be much discussed at Naples, is Ukraine. Its economy is in chaos, its government resists essential reforms, and its decrepit nuclear reactors at Chernobyl are emerging as the greatest symbol of the risks in letting its downward slide continue.

From Naples the president goes to Germany, where he will speak at the Brandenburg Gate, until four years ago the emblem of Europe's division, now the most dramatic emblem of its new unity. Regrettably, Mr. Clinton has yet to produce a NATO-expansion timetable and, no less important, an appreciation of the enduring geopolitical realities to match the urgency that Central Europe feels about its future.

Just as in the Baltics Mr. Clinton conveyed the message that freedom brings burdens as well as rewards, so in Poland he received a like message from Mr. Walesa. The Polish president reminded him that America is "still indispensable" to taking Europe beyond the restoration of sovereignty and democracy to "a grand vision of a unified continent." This is the core requirement of American policy.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Latvia and Its Russians

Latvians cheered President Bill Clinton in Riga on Wednesday when he pledged partnership with the Baltic republics to keep them forever free. But there was stony silence when he appealed to them not to "deny to others the justice and equality you fought so hard for and earned for yourselves, for freedom without tolerance is freedom unfilled." The others he referred to are ethnic Russians, left behind by a receding empire, who are the objects of Latvian intolerance. Latvia, understandably resentful about its past, is right to want all Russian troops out. But it is wrong to avenge the past by discriminating against Russian residents.

In a land of just over 2 million people, Latvia has 700,000 Russian-speaking residents. Some are military retirees who have settled there. Others are Latvian-born descendants of workers sent to Russia by the country decades ago. Under proposed legislation, some 300,000 of them will have to apply for citizenship, but quotas will allow just a trickle to be naturalized. As resident aliens they face discrimination in jobs, education and housing.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Search, Seizure and O. J.

The preliminary hearing in the O. J. Simpson case has provided a mini-seminar on the Fourth Amendment. The constitutional protection against unreasonable search and seizure is one of the most important rights enjoyed by Americans, and at times one of the most resented. Reasonable people who would be appalled if the police burst into their homes and started opening drawers and searching wastebaskets are often less supportive of the amendment when it provides the same protection to people accused of crime. Some followers of the Simpson case were undoubtedly impatient with days of testimony and hours of debate among criminal law experts on the admissibility of evidence taken from the home of the accused. It is powerful evidence, and if Judge Kathleen Kennedy-Powell had not decided as she did on Thursday to admit it, the public's confusion and resentment might have escalated.

The judge was right to take her time in ruling on the defense motion to suppress the evidence, for the events leading to the contested search are complicated. In retrospect, the police probably did have time to obtain a warrant, which would have averted this controversy. But they did not know that at the time, and made a reasonable assumption that bloodstains on Mr. Simpson's car and the pavement outside his home meant trouble. They testified that they feared he might also have been wounded or killed, and that it was imperative that they go inside to find out without waiting for a warrant. Exigent circumstances (emergencies) are one of the exceptions to the general principle that warrantless searches taint the evidence obtained, and the judge ruled that the exception applied in this case. Her decision is not final, of course, since the same points can be raised later when the case goes to trial. But for purposes of deciding whether a trial is justified, the challenged evidence will be considered.

What if the decision had gone the other

way and important evidence was kept out because of a defect in the search? That sort of thing happens, and occasionally people go free who might have been convicted if evidence obtained during a tainted search had been admitted. That outcome is always difficult to accept, but on balance the prohibitions in the law serve the public well. The inadmissibility of illegally obtained evidence provides a powerful deterrent to abusive, warrantless searches. No other sanction works as well, for it completely nullifies the reason for the search. Very infrequently, the rule on admissibility runs a prosecutor's case against a person who is really guilty. But that is a price worth paying to protect the right of all citizens to be secure in their homes, free from the kind of government intrusions that prompted the founders to add the Fourth Amendment to the constitution.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Russia Still Underachieves

[One] way in which foreigners can help is by using every opportunity gently to probe Russia's leaders on what they mean when they claim that theirs is a "great country" — which they do both for internal reasons and when trying to muscle their way into Western clubs such as the Group of Seven. It is a dangerous and misleading claim.

Greatness should be measured not by the amount of fear a country inspires in its neighbors, but by the vigor of its civilization and the humanity and competence with which it conducts its affairs. That requires an economy that is both efficient and just.

Without that, Russia will always look like an underachiever — and, incidentally, a country not fit for full membership of the Group of Seven.

—The Economist (London).

Really, the Only Bosnia Plan on the Table

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The "peace ultimatum" to the Bosnian combatants, announced on Tuesday in Geneva, has already provoked criticisms that it abandons the moral principle that aggression and ethnic cleansing should not be rewarded.

The elaborate plan for geographical and ethnic partition of Bosnia inside its existing state boundaries, issued by the United States, France, Britain, Germany and Russia, awards the self-proclaimed Serbian Republic of Bosnia a considerable part of the territory that it has seized by force and purged of Muslims and Croats through terror.

However, those who criticize President Bill Clinton and other Western leaders for agreeing to this plan are mostly those who also refuse to have the United States, or anyone else, conduct the military operations necessary to correct the plan's injustices. In the absence of an outside commitment to reverse ethnic cleansing, the criticisms are unwarranted. This plan is the only one on the table.

Much is wrong with it. It quite possibly will prove stillborn. If it survives, the survival will be feeble. However, it is the only program the major powers have been able to agree on, and the only one they have committed themselves to enforce with peace-keepers and air power.

That promise may be doubtful in the

American case, despite the commitments given by the Clinton administration. While Congress takes a strong line on arming Bosnia, it takes a different line on putting American troops at possible risk.

There is already a disagreeable element of demagogic in congressional calls for unilateral U.S. renunciation of the arms embargo on Bosnia that ignore the vulnerable situation of the relief agencies and United Nations troops deployed there.

There will be no unambiguous "yes" to this plan from any side. The Serbs may reject it outright. The plan requires them to give up a third of the 70 percent of Bosnia's territory that they now control.

Even if Serbs, Croats and the Sarajevo government all accept the plan, they cannot be expected to respect it, except when to do so suits the interests of all. A Bosnian government official has said: "We'll sign and then ignore the agreement. That's what everyone has done in this war so far." He is perfectly correct, and that is what is likely to happen. But that still would mean muted war in place of all-out war.

The plan's demand that refugees and the "ethnically cleansed" be allowed to return

to their homes will certainly not be respected. This is one of the flagrant hypocrisies embedded in the plan. The Serbs have not gone to the trouble to drive non-Serbs out of regions claimed for Serbia only to merely admit them back, at foreign behest. But what Muslim would want to go home, if the Serbs are in control? The Muslims nonetheless are not going to give up their claim to cities where they once were the majority.

This plan must be seen as a program for a pause in the war, not for peace. A pause suits the major powers because it will get the problem off the television and front pages, and appease public opinion. President Clinton is not the only head of government under public and legislative pressure to solve the war without inconvenience to the public or the necessity for politically compromising votes by legislators.

However, it is necessary to ask if all of the powers involved in drafting this plan are willing to apply the measures threatened in the case of Serbian rejection. If the arms embargo is lifted and NATO employs air power against Serbian violations of UN exclusion zones, the war will enlarge and the Serbian national army could again become involved. The now familiar scenarios by which the war spills over into Serbia itself, and then beyond, will again be relevant.

Faced with this prospect, will the European governments really agree to lift the embargo? Would they really withdraw their UN-uncommitted forces to let the camouflage proceed unimpeded? What would the Russian government do? It has been solidly cooperative until now, despite the reapproaches of Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader, that Russia has failed its duty to its "Slav and Christian Orthodox brothers."

However, this plan is the only game in town. That is the salient fact. Democratic Senator Joseph Biden has said this is not a plan that "this president or this nation will want to be remembered as having been any party to." What alternative does he offer? If there is to be even a pause in the war, this is how it will happen.

Otherwise, war in the short term is out of the question, and peace in the long term will come only — as someone who was there said of the first world war — when one of the two last heroes on the two sides, grappling with knives, teeth and fingernails, has finished off the other.

International Herald Tribune
© Los Angeles Times Syndicate



A Goal for Palestinians: Keep Working Together

By Marwan Bishara

PARIS — Palestinian statehood has now become more likely than a return to the previous situation. This has been symbolized by the arrival of Yasser Arafat with hundreds of PLO members and staff, and by the thousands of PLO members already at work in Jericho and Gaza. The self-rule process started in Oslo and Cairo will go forward, whatever its outcome.

Some Palestinians consider the glass half full. They see no alternative to the "land for peace" formula on which Israel agreed to negotiate. They hope that the self-rule effort can yield demonstrable success, given the population's enthusiastic eagerness and the precedent of efficient management of public and business affairs by Palestinians in Gulf countries.

Others see the glass two-thirds empty. They say Palestinians have signed over most of their land to the Israelis, at least until further notice. Palestinians may have won a chance of running their own lives, but only on a fraction of their land. And improvements in

living conditions in Gaza are expected to give an aura of acceptability to the arrangement.

Opponents of the peace process are not only in Hamas; they include secular and democratic political factions. They complain that the open-ended nature of the new peace formula will be conducive to manipulation, if not domination, by Israel. They hold little hope for tangible improvement in the daily lives of Palestinians. Improving the lot of people in the camps, job creation, the minimal requisites of a normal, safe existence — all this looks remote to them.

Both sides agree that the agreement is a fait accompli, and that Israel is reluctant to take steps needed to make a success of the self-rule experiment. If the test is failed, they fear, Israel would have few remaining qualms about taking draconian measures to annex parts of the West Bank and close off the border with the Gaza Strip (once the safety of Israeli settlers has been ensured).

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Israel Slaps Curfew on Hebron After 2 Killings in West Bank

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

KIRYAT ARBA, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — Israeli forces poured into this Jewish settlement outside Hebron on Friday, scuffling at times with residents enraged by the separate killings of a local teenager and of a soldier.

To forestall trouble, the army also imposed a curfew on the 100,000 Arabs in Hebron, emptying the streets of that volatile West Bank town except for military patrols and struts through the center by some of the 450 Jews living there.

The army presence at Kiryat Arba, a stronghold of some of the most militant Israelis in the West Bank, was unusually strong. It reflected official concern that protests and even possible counter-violence by settlers could enflame opposition to continuing peace talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization just when the government was assuring Israelis that everything was going well.

The killings also put an enormous dent in Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's boast several days ago that his deal with the PLO leader.

There was no condemnation

or other public comment on the killings by Mr. Rabin or the PLO. But Israel's deputy defense minister, Mordechai Gur, called on the new Palestinian police force in Gaza and Jericho to crack down on radicals, warning that if they do not "impose quiet, we will feel free to act according to our needs."

Nowhere was Israeli anger greater than among the slain

girl's neighbors in Kiryat Arba, who already were in the vanguard of attempts by the far-right to bring down the prime minister, a man they have publicly reviled as a traitor and as a tacit partner with Palestinians in anti-Jewish terrorism.

"He murdered us before they are murdering us," said Geula Cohen, a former member of Parliament on the far right who lives in Kiryat Arba.

Settlers were reported to have

smashed the windows of some Arab houses in Hebron, and they blocked the road between Jerusalem and Hebron with burning tires. On that road, an Israeli civilian carrying a sniper scope mounted on his automatic rifle ordered a caravan of Pal

estinians to pull off to the side

for a frisking at gunpoint and for an identity check.

At Kiryat Arba, settlers

lashed out as well at the army, shouting "murderer" and "traitor" at the area commander on

Thursday night and again at

other officers who showed up

Friday at Miss Prigal's funeral in Jerusalem.

As a protest, more than two dozen Kiryat Arba residents pushed past soldiers Friday to occupy several new apartment buildings that had been unoccupied since their completion two years ago.

After some shoving and name-calling, the army compromised by letting half of the demonstrators stay through the Jewish Sabbath.

2 Killed in British Jet Crash

Reuters

NICOSIA — A Royal Air Force Tornado F3 crashed in the sea off the Mediterranean island of Cyprus on Friday, killing its two crew members.

Priority for G-7: Rescue of Ukraine From Economic and Nuclear Perils

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

NAPLES — Eight years after the world's worst nuclear accident, the leaders of the major industrial democracies are saying the time has come to shut down the Chernobyl nuclear plant and also to pull Ukraine back from the brink of economic catastrophe.

As President Bill Clinton and six other leaders opened their annual Group of Seven eco-

omic summit meeting here Friday, a need to produce a rescue package for Ukraine has emerged as an undisputed priority for the United States and European allies.

"This is one issue that is beyond debate," a senior U.S. administration official said. "Emergency aid for Ukraine is something that must happen."

U.S. and European governments agree that the G-7 members should fund a \$1.8 billion program to close down

the Chernobyl plant while upgrading safety standards on three reactors still under construction.

Washington also wants to dangle \$5 billion in aid package if Ukraine carries out deep economic reforms.

It must still be resolved who would pay for such assistance. The European Union wants to share the burden equally with the United States and Japan. But the United States contends it already carries a heavy load in providing \$700 million a year to Ukraine, its fourth largest aid recipient. Japan feels it is too far removed to pay such a price to solve what it sees as a basically European problem.

France and Germany have insisted that any further delay in closing Chernobyl would be unconscionably dangerous. "If another accident should happen, the rest of the world would have no excuse in not having acted in time to prevent what could turn out to be an even worse catastrophe than the first accident," said Anne Lauvergeon, an aide to President François Mitterrand of France.

The same enthusiasm is not always apparent among students, above all those studying mathematics, sciences and technical subjects.

"The course was a waste of time," said Laurent Delahaye, 18, who plans to study economics at university. "Still, perhaps it developed my critical faculties, who knows."

Mrs. Bourdin, whose students are unlikely to join the French elite, said she felt that even a couple of hours of philosophy lessons a week made a difference. "Even if they don't have much, they have asked some questions and they know there are more questions to be asked," she said.

Karen Micmacher, 20, who will study law at university, said her only regret was that she had not begun philosophy sooner. "It has changed my whole way of thinking," she said. "I feel like it has been a voyage into history." Then, as if to stress she is now truly French, she added, "I have learned how to reason."

A U.S. official said Ukraine deserves support because of its great potential, despite an agonizing decline since the dissolution of the Soviet Union in December 1991. Economic production has fallen 40 percent in the last year.

"Ukraine will either be an

important power or the sick man of Europe in the 21st century," the U.S. official said.

"Either way, its fate will be critical for the future of Europe."

Confronted With Order, Naples Asks, Can It Last?

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

NAPLES — Neapolitans like to say their city is divided: The rich live up on the hill, the poor live down by the docks and the only strand that links them is the city's chaos. Now, though, there's a new and unfamiliar part, the G-7 part — a bubble of order and serenity where 5,000 police and miles of barricades have created a Naples without Neapolitans to insulate the summit from the city.

For months, armies of laborers have spruced, painted and primed the so-called red zone that stretches from the seafront hotels to the 17th century Royal Palace, where the summit meeting of the Group of Seven leading industrialized democracies opened Friday night.

Cobblestones have been laid and fountains revived. Buildings have been painted, flowers planted, roads smoothed, beaches cleaned, turf laid, all smooth and green and watered, restoring forgotten glories.

And, beholding the splendor from across the security barricades that keep them out of it, Neapolitans on Friday entwined two fairy-tales: Part of them was Dorothy, returning from Oz, to find home is pretty good after all; and part was Cinderella, wondering when midnight will come and the coach will turn back into a pumpkin.

The new civic pride that has come

with the G-7, said Sergio Zavoli,

the executive editor of the Naples daily Il Mattino, "seems to signal the end of a long night."

"What will remain will not just be

the decorations of a major event," he said. "The G-7 in Naples has set in motion something from which the city

will not be able to turn back."

The remarkable transformation of

part of Naples into an elegant pedestrian precinct has intersected with another debate that has propelled the city since Italy's huge corruption scandal decapitated the city administration: Has the turning point toward

better times finally arrived?

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The new civic pride that has come

ART

Saturday-Sunday,
July 9-10, 1994
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Room at the Top for the Truly Rare

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — As its substance gradually but inexorably thins out, the art market is undergoing a sea change that will soon affect its structure.

For now, it is the price scale that is changing. At the top, awareness that little is left worth fighting over on a big scale exacerbates competition

SOUREN MELIKIAN

almost to hysteria. This week, within 24 hours, three extraordinary prices were paid, all of them world records, that would have seemed unthinkable even at the height of the artificially whipped-up market of the late 1980s.

The most spectacular by far is the £7,701,500 (\$11.86 million) paid at Christie's on Wednesday for an Assyrian gray stone slab carved in low relief under King Ashurnasirpal II (883-859 B.C.). It comes from the most famous site of ancient Assyria, the king's palace near present-day Nimrud on the southern edge of Iraqi Kurdistan. The palace was sanguaged in the mid-19th century by Sir Henry Layard who used an army of peasants wielding picks and shovels to cart away as many of the huge reliefs and three-dimensional statues as he could remove.

In the process, Layard lost quite a few, which sank to the bottom of the Tigris. Those that arrived in Britain were handed over to Sir John Guest, who had put up the money for the art-hunting expedition. They were set up in a folly designed in 1851 by the architect Charles Barry on the grounds of Guest's house, Canford Manor. Layard married Guest's daughter and died surrounded by an aura of glory. In 1919, Guest's grandson, Lord Wimborne, sold off most of the sculptures.

Some, acquired by John D. Rockefeller, grace the Assyrian room in the Metropolitan Museum; others are in the British Museum. A few strayed in various directions and a handful stayed on in "Nineveh Court," which was turned into a candy shop for the children when Canford Manor became Canford School in 1923.

When the governors of the school decided to sell off seven remaining reliefs at Sotheby's, on Nov. 16, 1959, there was great interest among the small number of connoisseurs involved in those days, but no wind of madness. John Hewett, a dealer, got one of the finest reliefs for £4,000.



Assyrian relief from the palace of Ashurnasirpal II went for a record £7.7 million.

Twenty years later, things had changed. Museums had mushroomed, there were now more collectors, and goods were scarcer. A winged deity 119 by 133 centimeters (47 by 52 inches), offered at Sotheby's on Dec. 4, 1979, stunned the world at £264,000, while a standing eagle-headed deity went for £95,000.

The £264,000 relief is most closely comparable, commercially, to the £7.7 million relief sold at Christie's, which measures 183 by 117 centimeters. It is smaller, but unlike the relief that brought the record on Wednesday, of which the lower section is missing, it can be seen as a complete figure. Even conceding that Wednesday's fragment may be more desirable for its sense of movement, the difference in price is vast.

C LOSER in time to us by 2,000 years, another object of even greater rarity than the Assyrian reliefs provides a measure of the current sense of urgency when an opportunity to buy something extraordinary arises. The carved narwhal horn of the 12th century, which was sold at Christie's on Tuesday for £441,500, is a deeply mysterious object. It must have been seen as such when it was carved with its beautiful Romanesque motifs almost all the way up its 114 centimeters.

In the Middle Ages, the horn of this small arctic whale was avidly sought after, from Constantinople and the Arab world to Scandinavia. In Europe, it was thought of as the horn of the unicorn, which in turn was considered a symbol of Christ. Horns were kept in church treasuries, mostly undecorated. The Christie's horn, and a closely related piece in the Victoria & Albert Museum are the only known horns to display such intricate, highly sophisticated decoration.

The added attractions of the Christie's horn are that it is in better condition — it could be characterized as pristine for an object of that age — and that it was virtually unknown until it was reproduced in Christie's sale catalogue. It was bought for £12 by the vendor's father in 1957 as part of a bundle of walking sticks during the sale of the contents of a house in 1639 by Cuy's father, Jacob Gennitz Cuy, who was also his master. The catalogue concludes that the leopards, although not the other animals nor the landscape, are the father's work.

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Joan Mitchell's "Tilleul" (1978) in Nantes exhibition.

Revelations of Color in Joan Mitchell's Paintings

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Joan Mitchell died in Paris more than a year and a half ago. She had been living in Vétheuil since 1967, in a house splendidly situated on a cliff overlooking a bend in the Seine (the gardener's house below had once been used by Monet).

Like many true artists, she was a contradictory and solitary figure and her large, vigorous paintings are both an expression and a trace of her dialogue or running argument with existence. An exhibition of Mitchell's late work at the Musée du Jeu de Paume in Paris (through Sept. 11) and another of earlier work at the Musée des Beaux-Arts in Nantes (through Sept. 26) reveal the power and range of which she was capable and remind one that she was among the truly outstanding painters of her generation.

Mitchell (1925-1992) grew up in Chicago. Her mother was a poet; her father, a prominent dermatologist, was once blinded by the mob and taken out to minister to Al Capone's syphilis.

Her grandfather, an engineer, built a number of bridges in Chicago, and it was thanks to the money he left her,

which she called her "bridge money," that Mitchell was able to buy the house she lived in the last.

She first came to France on a grant in 1947, arriving at Le Havre on a Liberty ship among the blackened hulls left over from the war. At 21, she was a pretty, energetic and outspoken young woman — the latter trait developing noticeably in later years. An admiring critic once described her as "disconcertingly forthright."

Returning to America two years later, she settled in New York, where she underwent analysis, met such artists as Franz Kline and Willem de Kooning and, in her own words, "found her life." These artists, and the New York scene, provided her with the criteria that were to shape her life work.

Six years later, she nonetheless returned to France where she met the French-Canadian painter Jean-Paul Riopelle, another powerful artist and a larger-than-life figure with whom she lived until 1979. Riopelle moved back to Canada, where he now lives and works in the wilds, having grown the tremendous white thatch of hair and beard of a prehistoric Santa Claus.

Mitchell stayed on in Vétheuil with the Malinois dogs that were her dear

est companions. She was frequently in Paris, but she was too independent and contrary really to enjoy the social side of the art scene.

The rest is painting. Most of the time the works are gloriously satisfying. Sometimes, although

Mitchell was allergic to labels and generally objected to being defined in terms of schools and trends.

rarely, they fail to jell — organizing color on canvas in such a scattered and allusive manner is, after all, a risky business.

What the spectator sees is above all a conjunction of luminous colors, which some are tempted to view as "abstract," but which others, following occasional hints from the artist herself, sense as transposed evocations of nature.

Mitchell was allergic to labels and generally objected to being defined in terms of schools and trends.

Some critics described her as an Abstract Impressionist (a term she deeply hated), seizing upon the fact that she was living on Monet's turf.

Yet, in a sense, there is something to be said in favor of the term — provided one avoids any actual assimilation with the ideas of Impressionism. After all, as Mitchell pointed out, Monet ventured to render nature with a new sort of visual accuracy.

Mitchell certainly did not attempt anything like that. But her colors (green, yellow, blue, or red), set together in broad, gloriously erratic brushstrokes, speak out in harmony like so many rich instrumental tones, and seem to have been borrowed from the same natural setting that inspired the Impressionists. The big diptychs appear to confront one with the close-up, verdant intimacy of grass, leaf and varicolored petal, vibrating in the warming light of the sun.

All art thrives on ambiguity, and Mitchell was quite right to reject any obvious classification. Even the evocation of nature I have just suggested would fail to be convincing if it were merely that and no more.

But the formal ambiguity of her painterly undertaking keeps one's perception oscillating between this

sort of "naturalistic" interpretation, a more formal one (various oil colors arranged on a painted surface), and an understanding of her art as a sort of calligraphic or seismographic expression of the artist's own psyche or sensibility.

This triangular reference between nature, surface and soul keeps the viewer's perception oscillating restlessly from one to the other without allowing it to settle definitely on any one of them.

Mitchell used the rich seduction of color to awaken a sense of nostalgia that appears to touch upon the perspectives of life and death.

The last time we met she mentioned sitting out on the lawn in front of the studio one day enjoying the sun with her dogs.

The three of them were communing in a deep, wordless well-being when Mitchell noticed that a snake had coiled itself over her foot. She was not at all alarmed but regarded the presence of the snake as a sign of sorts.

This moment of truce in the bright of summer may stand as an appropriate metaphor of a successful painting in which life and death appear to co-exist in the brief ecstasy of the moment.

Life in a Dollhouse: A Collector's Dream

By Rita Reif
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A chair as small as a thimble, a highboy a mere yard high or a Chihuahua-size bed may look silly individually, but a crowd of these Lilliputian delights makes it clear why some collectors pursue them so obsessively.

Tiny trifles may trigger a rocket back to childhood for unsuspecting adults. And, once seduced into buying a mini-chest, a mini-chair or a mini-desk, people tend to treat these adult toys like sculpture, displaying them on shelves or as end tables. No one ever admits it, but most people yearn at one time or another to live in a dollhouse.

Was this the secret reason that Philip Parker, a London dealer who died in 1983, collected so many miniatures? The Parker collection of 30 period pieces became the largest recent popularity test of such things when it was auctioned at Sotheby's in New York.

Not since 1980 had so many small-scale period chairs, chests and tables been auctioned at one time. While of medium quality — only 21 were sold, 10 at prices below Sotheby's expectations — the Parker holdings included some charmers. In addition to an unusual assortment of tilt-top, gateleg, drop-leaf and tavern tables, there were chests of drawers, desks, a four-poster bed, a corner cabinet and a stepladder, along with chairs in the Jacobean, Regency, Windsor and Chippendale styles.

Although connoisseurs probably prefer to concentrate on miniatures of masterpieces, anywhere from one-tenth to one-half the size of the originals, other collectors, not for the money, with offbeat proportions. The quirkiest miniatures include tables from six inches to a foot high with fat legs and feet as thick as hockey pucks; chairs with soaring backs; overly wide seats and elaborately scrolled arms; and chests so low to the ground with pediments and finials that the legs appear to be buckling.

BOOKS

THE CROSSING: The Border Trilogy, Volume II

By Cormac McCarthy. 426 pages. \$23. Alfred A. Knopf.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

THOUGH it's billed as Volume II of "The Border Trilogy," Cormac McCarthy's latest novel, "The Crossing," is less a sequel to his award-winning book "All the Pretty Horses" (1992) than a loose variation on its themes of loss, exile, violence and fate.

Once again, McCarthy gives us the story of two resourceful boys who leave their home in the States and make the dangerous crossing into Mexico. And once again, their crossing becomes a kind of metaphor for the emotional traversing of borders between civilization and nature, order and chaos.

In his earlier books, McCarthy's debt to Faulkner — in terms of both language and violent subject matter — has been ferociously clear.

In "The Crossing," that debt has not only been pushed to the point of parody, but it has also been ornamented with gratuitous borrowings from Cervantes, Hemingway, Gabriel García Márquez, Larry McMurtry and John Ford westerns. Although the novel achieves isolated moments of emotional grandeur, the overall result is not a mythic postmodernist masterpiece, but a hodge-podge of a book that is derivative, sentimental and pretentious all at once.

The first portion of the "The Crossing" reads like a sophomore retelling of the Faulkner classic "The Bear." This time, the teenage boy, who is to embark on a rite of passage, is named Billy Parham and the symbol of the wilderness is a she-wolf, instead of a bear.

Sent by his father to trap a wolf that has been killing cattle on his family's New Mexico ranch, Billy catches the animal, then impulsively decides to re-

turn it to its home in the Mexican hills. He muzzles the wolf, puts a collar and leash around its neck, and sets off for the border.

When the wolf meets an unfortunate and violent end, Billy closes his eyes and imagines her in heaven, imagines "deer and hare and dove and groundhogs" all richly empanned on the air for her delight, all nations of the possible world ordained by God of which she was one among and not separate from.

Though this is touching, it ultimately diminishes and sentimentalizes Faulkner's fierce, uncompromising vision of nature.

Having buried the wolf, Billy makes the long trip home, only to discover that horse thieves have killed his mother and father. Once again, Billy saddles up his horse and, accompanied by his younger brother Boyd, he sets off again to retrieve his family's stolen horses.

A series of picturesque adventures ensue, in which Billy and Boyd meet up with a succession of gypsies, bandit ranchers and peasants. Some of these strangers are kind, and some of them are cruel, threatening to kill, maim or hurt the boys. Their mission will culminate in a long, perilous journey, reminiscent of Captain Call's final pilgrimage at the end of Larry McMurtry's "Lonesome Dove."

However, different their circumstances, almost all these people speak in the same portentous, prophetic terms. McCarthy's own prose, particularly in the first half of the book, is similarly heavy, announcing its own significance and the significance of the author's intents.

Toward the end of "The Crossing," this mannered writing gradually gives way to less pretentious prose, as McCarthy begins to allow the drama of Billy's story to take over. This shift in style serves no discernible purpose, however, and it makes for a disjointed, inorganic book.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

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MARKET DIARY

Blue-Chips Rise
As Fed Stands Still

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Blue-chip stocks climbed for the fifth straight session Friday after the Federal Reserve failed to raise interest rates despite a stronger-than-expected June employment report.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 70.21 points higher

U.S. Stocks

at 3,709.14. In the broader market, however, there were six losers for every five gainers.

Although the Fed did not raise the interest rates that it controls after the strong jobs report, concern over the rising general level of rates weighed on the broader market and on the bond market.

A spurt in the price of Alcoa after release of the company's second-quarter results, plus buying of other cyclical stocks, helped hoist the Dow Jones industrial average back above 3,700.

Bond traders, however, bailed out of the market imme-

diately after the employment figures were released.

Prices of all maturities of U.S. Treasury notes and bonds remained lower, with the 30-year issue off \$8.75 for each \$1,000 of face value, driving its yield up to 7.69 percent from 7.60 percent late Thursday.

Trading was moderate, with 233.6 million shares changing hands by the close of trading on the Big Board, compared with 258.5 million in the previous session.

The NYSE's composite index advanced 0.54 to 241.11. The Nasdaq index was up 0.44 to 767.97. At the American Stock Exchange, the Market Value Index was 0.80 higher at 425.45.

Nike shares touched a 52-week high of 62 1/2 after the world's largest athletic shoe company reported better-than-expected fourth-quarter earnings. The shares closed at 62 1/2, up 2 1/4, on volume of 674,200 shares, almost triple its three-month daily average.

(AP, Reuters)

JOBS: Data Show Strong Economy

Confirmed from Page 9
things could be worse — that the dollar had been lower against the Deutsche mark in the past and would rebound in due course.

The dollar closed at 1.5610 Deutsche marks in New York on Thursday. It also was down to 98.055 yen from 98.600 yen, to 1.3235 and to 5.3650 French francs from 5.4035. The pound was at \$1.5495, up from \$1.5405.

But a dollar rebound seemed to be the growing view in New York, although traders, in typical fashion, also rushed to cover their positions. Sam Kahan of Fuji Securities said Wall Street had begun to accept that the dollar was not in real trouble, as it was actually getting stronger against the currencies of such major U.S. trading partners as Mexico and Canada.

The Group of Seven will act wisely if it rides out the storm, said David Rolley, international economist at DRI/McGraw-Hill. "The higher our long bond rates will go, the more attractive the dollar will become," he said.

Markets already had begun driving up rates with Friday's report. Yields on 30-year Treasury bonds rose to 7.69 percent, the highest since Nov. 9, 1992.

Since the start of the year, the Fed has raised rates a total of 1.25 percentage points in increments of one-quarter of a percentage point to try to stay ahead of inflation.

None of this helped the dollar on Friday. It took another sharp dive when Mr. Clinton told the press in Naples that

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Markets will be a political change in Japan."

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

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AVL 1,200 1,200 1,200

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THE MONEY REPORT

How Quickly Bloom Fades from the Bright, Technology-Stock Rose

By Conrad de Aenle

IT WAS only a penny or two, but it cost a fortune. The management of a computer chip maker called Xilinx Inc. said market analysts had been "too aggressive" in their earnings forecasts for the company this past quarter. So a couple of them shaved a couple of cents, at most, from their estimates, which had been concentrated at around 55 cents per share.

Then the real aggressiveness began. The stock was sold down 17 percent in a few hours that day in mid-May. It closed at \$39.50, after having traded above \$33 the week before.

A few days before Xilinx was broadsided, Cisco Systems, which makes computer networking technology — systems that allow personal computers to communicate with each other — reported quarterly earnings exactly in line with expectations.

But Cisco warned that sales would grow 8 percent from one quarter to the next, compared with the 12 percent to 15 percent that it had routinely achieved in the past. Its stock fell \$5.75 to \$23.25.

Such a torrent of selling seems an extreme reaction, considering how close the results were to expectations. But it was not that tiny shortfall that was responsible, say people who follow these companies. Rather, it represented ratcheting down of expectations for the next reporting period.

"It's a forward-looking market; it's not so much what this number is, but what forward numbers will look like," explained Jim Parmenter, a technology analyst at CS First Boston. "The market values what growth rates will be in the future."

The market in technology stocks consists largely of "momentum players," traders who like to buy companies whose earnings charts trace out a sharp, steady

upward slope. As soon as the slope heads the other way, or even continues to rise less steeply, they sell and move on to something else.

Why are they so quick to leap off the bandwagon? For the same reason, often suspected but not so often articulated, that many on Wall Street make the decisions they do: They simply don't know what they're doing.

"These businesses are very complex," said Paul Svetz, an equity analyst for technology companies at the Scudder fund management company. "Because it's such an opportunistic area — such an attractive area growing so fast — people tend to pay high premiums for these stocks. You're willing to pay a big premium up front for this outstanding performance, but at the first sign of disappointment, those investors who perhaps don't have a clear picture of the industry and the business associated with it may simply abandon the stock. Most people would not understand

how a multiple-protocol router works, but it's a \$2 billion market."

For those who do know that a router is a type of networking system, earnings that fall short of forecasts can be taken as a sign that not all is right with a company.

"Earnings expectations have been finely honed to reflect a company's business opportunities," said Neil Weintraub, a senior technology analyst at Hambrecht & Quist. "When they fall short of those expectations, it's a leading indicator that there are some issues or problems that need to be addressed. Certainly it's not always the case that when a company comes in light, there are broad fundamental problems. But it indicates some issue out there and that's the way the markets have evolved to work."

The issue in the networking business is an increase in competition between makers of routers, such as Cisco, and of rival systems called intelligent hubs, Mr. Parmenter said. It will take several years for the market to be played out. In the meantime, "demand for networking equipment continues to be very strong," and sentiment is negative enough that there is little room for further disappointment.

As for Xilinx, Charles Boucher, who follows the company for Hambrecht & Quist, said the present quarter may disappoint, but looking further out, the market may be underestimating its prospects.

"Xilinx is an excellent company that delivers generally solid financial performance," Mr. Boucher observed. "The business they participate in is a very high-growth business and they are the market leader." There is every chance that the fourth quarter could offer a positive surprise to match the recent negative one.

It's tough staying on top quarter after quarter, but companies, especially in high technology, go out of their way to make the effort. Mr. Weintraub said it is common practice to make a purchase from a

supplier near the end of the quarter because the supplier will offer the best deal possible to try to seal the deal and boost the revenue it can report for that period.

The emphasis on short-term results can induce companies to try to cut costs at the expense of long-term paybacks," he added. "If we think a company is underinvesting, we'll factor that into our projections."

While such mortgaging of the corporate future may seem unhealthy, Mr. Svetz advised that a heavy price can be paid for failing to secure the good will of Wall Street.

"Share prices are very important to their ability to raise capital and in their ability to reward employees," he pointed out.

While the IBMs of the world can pay cash for the best staff, smaller companies rely on packages laden with stock options, the value of which appreciates, often dramatically, as shares grow in value.

Do Higher Earnings Always Mean Higher Dividends?

By Digby Larmer

INVESTORS looking for income from equities have had a rough ride in recent years. In Europe, especially, where the recession has taken a heavy toll on corporate earnings, share dividends have been badly hit.

But some analysts now believe that many businesses have turned the corner. With recovery prospects looking better than expected, corporate earnings are climbing out of the red.

The trick for income investors, say analysts, is to spot where earnings are most likely to grow and whether or not they will translate into larger dividends. Complicating that endeavor is the fact that the impact of earnings on dividends often varies between countries and sectors, as well as between corporations.

Roger Barker, an equity strategist with UBS Phillips & Drew in London, said that British corporations, for example, traditionally pass on a higher proportion of earnings to shareholders than those in other European countries.

"This has a lot to do with the structure of share ownership in Britain," he said. "Large pension funds and insurance companies are often major shareholders in big businesses. They have an interest in putting pressure on companies to pay out higher dividends."

"In countries like Germany, on the other hand, there is more cross-shareholding between companies and banks," Mr. Barker

continued. "Under these circumstances there is less pressure from shareholders for higher dividends."

While this makes British stocks a likely first choice for many income investors, a question mark hangs over how much longer this difference will last. High payouts in Britain have attracted the unwelcome attention of the country's government and opposition parties.

Stephen Dorrell, a junior Treasury minister, has gone on the record as saying that high dividends are drawing corporate earnings away from much-needed investment programs.

The industry spokesman for Britain's opposition Labor Party, Robin Cook, has publicly expressed the same view, and has gone further by hinting that a future Labor government would impose limits on the level of dividends corporations can pay.

Although management groups are lobbying hard to persuade politicians that this view is misguided, the possibility of future limits on dividend payments in Britain cannot be entirely discounted yet.

This is partly a reflection of how badly hit both countries were by the recession. Confidence remains shaky and corporations need to see further evidence of the recovery taking hold before earnings are translated into significantly higher dividends.

Barry Woolf, investment director at Mercury fund managers in London, says that although there is evidence of sustained growth in earnings, the turnaround is too recent to have an immediate effect on dividends.

So, even as earnings forecasts improve, income investors may have to wait until early 1995 before they see dividends returning to the levels of growth which they enjoyed before the recession hit home.

able to push up dividends soon," he said. "Unfortunately, the ones who continued paying out at the same level throughout the recession have seen their dividend cover badly eroded."

Dividends are also being held back by concerns among corporate chiefs that the recovery is weaker than some market analysts believe. Figures from the investment manager J.P. Morgan show that predicted earnings growth figures across Europe for the rest of 1994 are way ahead of dividends in most countries.

The biggest discrepancy between the two figures is in Germany and France. Earnings in Germany are expected to grow by a massive 42 percent this year while dividends are set to increase by only 6 percent. In France the figure is 36 percent versus 6 percent dividends.

This is partly a reflection of how badly hit both countries were by the recession. Confidence remains shaky and corporations need to see further evidence of the recovery taking hold before earnings are translated into significantly higher dividends.

Prospective buyers should study the prospectus carefully and then ruminate long and hard to determine which class, if any, is right for them.

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BRIEFCASE

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To play the downside, fund manager Michael Hoffman will allocate up to 25 percent of his cash to "short" selling in markets which he views as riding for a fall. He'll sell borrowed shares of companies in those countries, or of funds which target those countries.

Then, if their prices fall as anticipated, he will profit by buying the shares back at lower prices to return to the lenders. (Since short selling is forbidden in most emerging markets, Mr. Hoffman will borrow shares of companies and funds which are listed outside their home market. For example: a country fund listed on the New York Stock Exchange).

Mr. Hoffman's top "short" candidate is Brazil, where he believes leftist Luis Inacio da Silva is heading for a win in the October Presidential elections, sending the market into a tailspin.

On the upside, Mr. Hoffman favors Korea, where he anticipates economic growth of a healthy 7 percent this year. He owns companies like Samsung Electronics and Hyundai, the auto maker.

He is also betting on Mexico, where he predicts that the ruling party will win the August presidential elections.

Initial investment in the no-load, open-end Robertson Stephens Emerging Markets fund is \$5,000. For more information, call San Francisco (415) 781 9700, or fax (415) 433 2964.

The Money Report is edited by Martin Baker



Source: J.P. Morgan

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HT 9/7/94

SPORTS

3 Close Races Light Up Skies For AL Playoffs

The Associated Press

Halfway to the expanded playoffs, the American League has three pretty decent-looking divisional races.

The Cleveland Indians became the last AL team to play its 81st game Thursday, losing

AL ROUNDUP

to the Texas Rangers, 6-4, in a contest between first-place teams.

Texas maintained its three-game lead over Oakland in the West while Cleveland had its Central lead cut to one game over Chicago.

"It would be nice to be in their division, but first place in any division is still first place," said the Indians' manager Mike Hargrove, a Ranger from 1974-78. "I played here for a long time and I know if there's a pennant flying in Texas, this place will go crazy, just like it will in Cleveland."

In the AL East, New York increased its lead over Baltimore to 1½ games by beating California while the Orioles were losing to the A's.

No team has been able to coast this season, but the Yankees have been in first longer than the Indians or Rangers.

New York moved into first on May 9 and has been there for the past 60 days. Cleveland has been in front of Chicago for 27 days and the Texas has held first for 39 days.

The Rangers kept their advantage at three games over Oakland by getting two home runs from Dean Palmer. His two-run shot in the fourth tied the score at 2 and his long three-run blast in the fifth put the Rangers ahead to stay, 6-3.

It was Palmer's third two-homer game since June 18. Since then, he's had 11 homers, giving him 17 for the season. His batting average also has skyrocketed, going from .229 on June 24 to .268 following Thursday's 3-for-4 game.

"I've been really aggressive, looking for pitches in my zone," he said. "I'm not sitting back and trying to put the ball in play. I'm trying to drive it."

Yankees 5, Angels 2: Jimmy Key helped end New York's three-game losing streak by holding visiting California to six hits for seven innings and

became the first 13-game winner in the AL.

Key allowed six hits in seven innings, with Bob Wickman and Steve Howe finishing up.

Two-out singles by Wade Boggs and Danny Tartabull drove in two runs in the seventh inning, breaking a 2-2 tie. Randy Velarde had a homer and pinch-hitter Paul O'Neill drove in the final run with a single, upping his average to .381.

Athletics 6, Orioles 4: Geronimo Berrosa singled in two runs to cap a three-run sixth that continued Oakland's winning streak and ended host Baltimore's at four games.

Scott Brosius had three hits and scored twice for the A's, who have won five straight and 13 of 14.

The Orioles' Mark Eichhorn had his 20% scoreless inning streak ended and took the loss.

White Sox 9, Tigers 5: Robin Ventura broke out of a 2-for-23 skid with a leadoff double that triggered a four-run second in Detroit and later homered as Chicago won for the 15th time in 19 games.

Detroit's rookie shortstop Chris Gomez, who had driven in only one run since June 27, got four hits and three RBIs; he has driven in 47 runs with his 62 hits, all in only 221 at-bats.

Mariners 4, Red Sox 3: Ken Griffey Jr. broke his 11-game homerless streak and Brian Turang singled in the winning run in the 10th in Boston, but Seattle's biggest swing may have been Keith Mitchell's ground out to the pitcher in the fifth.

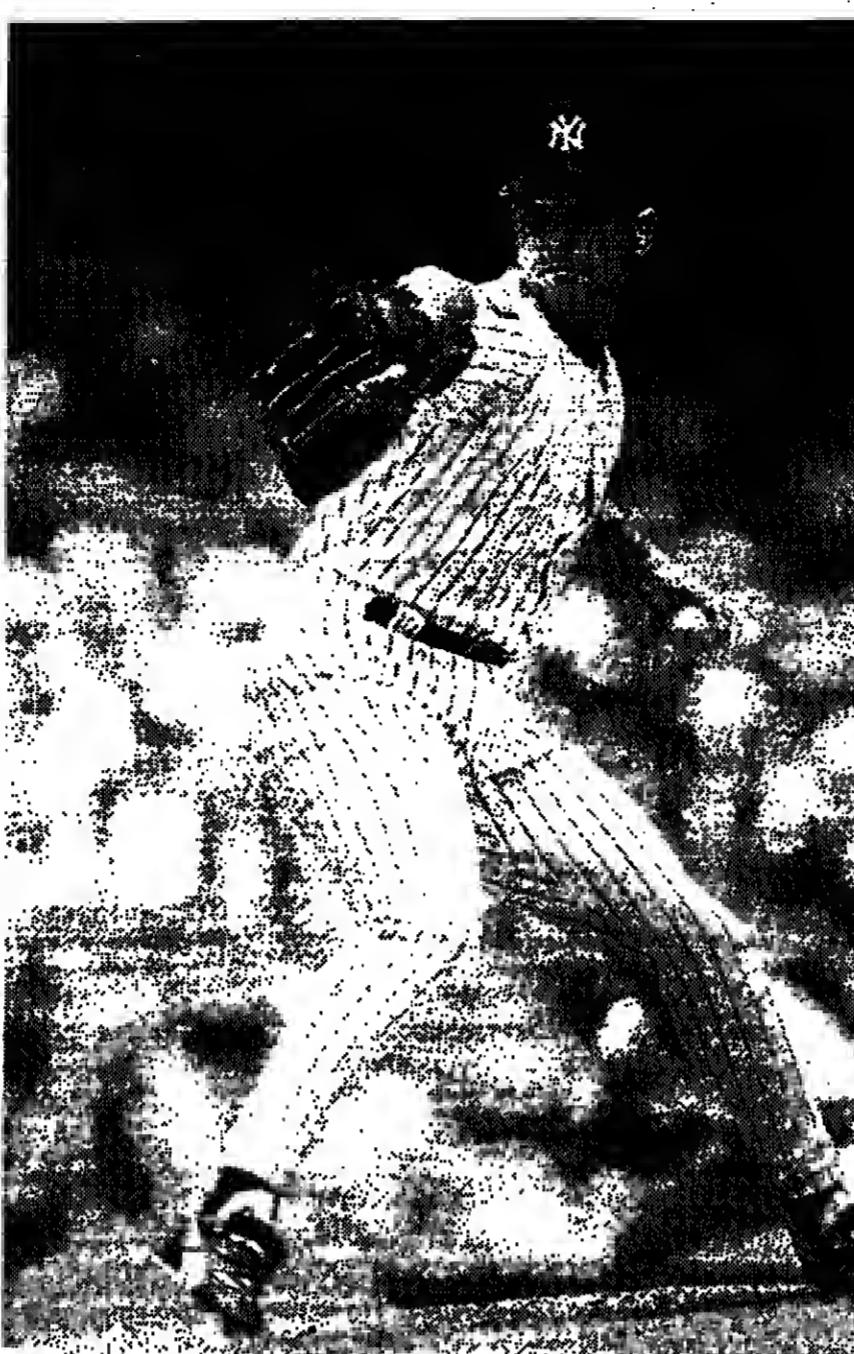
The liner off his leg led to Aaron Sele's departure after eight innings in which he had given up only three hits and a

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Jimmy Key, halting another Yankee losing streak, became the AL's first 13-game winner.

The Associated Press

Sapped by an all-night flight home from Miami, the Cincinnati Reds were beat and the game hadn't even started.

But, with a resiliency not seen in Cincinnati since the mid-70s, and a fighting spirit that would make

NL ROUNDUP

Pete Rose proud, the Reds rallied three times Thursday night and beat the Pittsburgh Pirates, 8-7, in 11 innings.

Kevin Mitchell singled home the winning run with one out in the 11th.

"We were kind of flat the whole first part of the game," said the Reds' manager, Davey Johnson, who let his tired players arrive at the ballpark two hours later than usual. "We were tired from getting in at 4 A.M., and those 10-day road

trips take a lot out of you. In the sixth inning, we realized we were at home."

Shortly, afterward, the Pirates must have realized they were in Cincinnati, where they had lost six straight to 1993.

They took a 5-3 lead into the eighth, but lost it on Tony Fernandez's RBI single and a bases-loaded walk to Hal Morris.

They took a 7-5 lead in the 10th on RBI singles by Carlos Garcia and Jay Bell, but lost it when Mitchell doubled and Morris hit Blas Minor's first pitch over the wall in right-center.

After Johnny Ruffin blanked the Pirates in the 11th, Minor gave up two walks and Mitchell's single just inside the third-base line.

"You get into those situations and the odds are against you winning," Morris said. "That's so secret. It's exciting."

And the Reds have mastered the art. The latest victory was No. 50, and half are come-from-behind victories. At Riverfront Stadium, they are 28-11, the best mark in the National League, and an impressive 8-1 in extra innings.

"We've played real well at home," said Morris, who is hitting .355. "We feel if we can keep it close late, we'll find some way to score a few runs."

Don Slaught went 5-for-5 for the Pirates and Jay Bell had three hits and three RBIs.

"We should have had about 10 runs," said the Pirates manager, Jim Leyland. "But that's the ballgame. We still had the ballgame in hand and didn't get the job done."

Astros 9, Cubs 3: Craig Biggio got four hits against Chicago for the third time this season and its sixth straight from the Padres.

It was Hill's first shutout and second complete game this year. He struck out eight and walked one.

Marlins 3, Dodgers 0: Todd Hundley hit his 13th homer to spark a three-run fourth in Los Angeles and Jason Jacome yielded only six hits in his second major league appearance as New York won its fourth straight.

Jacome, who joined the Mets' rotation when Dwight Gooden was suspended for violating his substance abuse agreement, did not walk a batter, struck out four and allowed four hits in the final 3½ innings. He allowed only one runner as far as third base.

Rockies 2, Marlins 1: David Nied retired the last nine batters in a seven-hitter and Andres Galarraga hit a tie-breaking single in the eighth as visiting Colorado beat Florida for its fourth straight victory.

occasionally, Ripken crosses himself up so badly that balls shoot directly through his position while he seems vapor-locked.

However, as 12 years prove, Ripken's fudging on position and cheating on his jump helps him reach more balls than anybody but the Wiz.

Finally, Ripken studies technique devoutly. Out of necessity. At 6 feet, 4 inches and 220 pounds, the biggest shortstop ever, he's had to remount lots of footwork.

"I had the luxury of talking to Mark Belanger at 14," says Ripken of his great predecessor. "I'd listen hard and shake my head 'yes' to everything, but I had no clue. Five or six years later, something would click and I'd say, 'That's what he meant.' For example, you've taught to take the ball to your backhand side off your left leg — that is, with your left leg extended toward the catch. You can reach the farthest that way and you only need to take one jab step with your right leg to stop your momentum and then throw. If you take the backhand off the right leg, you need two steps to come under control and throw."

"Belanger told me, 'At the major league level, you have to know who's at bat because taking the backhand the "correct" way — off the left foot — won't work with a speedy runner. You have to stop your momentum before you get to the ball, take the backhand off the right leg and throw in the same motion with no steps at all.'

"Of course, if you do that, you have to put on the brakes sooner and you have a little less range. Sometimes, you won't quite be able to reach the ball. That looks bad. Your instinct is always to get to the ball. Belanger said, 'If you get the ball, but can't throw out the man, where is the play?'

Ripken never stops learning. "The last couple of years, I've moved a step or two closer to the hitters to increase my range," he says.

"Range is like a cone. If you map a trajectory of the balls toward your position, it'd look like a cone. As you move farther from the hitter, that cone gets wider and wider."

"If you move closer, you narrow the cone, just like a goalie coming toward a shooter to close the angle," says Ripken, schoolboy soccer star. "Closer is better — if you're positioned properly, if you read the angle of the ball off the bat well, if you're quick enough with your first step and your hands to cope with the ball getting on top of you a little faster."

Those, of course, are exactly Ripken's strengths. Positioning. Reading the ball off the bat. The quick first step. And great hands.

One of baseball's injustices is that Ripken has won only two Gold Gloves. Once, he made three errors in 462 games. This season, he's again leading the league in fielding percentage (.985). But, to this day, he's spent more time defending his defense than explaining how he does such a magnificent job.

Consider this. Ozzie Smith has led the league in assists eight times, putouts twice, double plays five times, chances-per-game six times and fielding percentage seven times. That's 28 defensive titles. Among the great shortstops since World War II, Luis Aparicio had 23 titles, Roy McMillan and Dick Green 16, Don Kessinger 13, Mark Belanger had only eight defensive titles.

So, where does Ripken stand in the shortstops of the past 50 years? He has 24 titles — second to Smith. That seven for assists, six for putouts, three for chances-per-game, six for double plays and two for percentage. He also figures to pick up a couple more this season. Only 33, he could end up with the most titles ever.

His glove, not his bat, has always been his greatest tool. That such an historically adept and innovative fielder should also have more extrabase hits than anyone else during his time in the majors makes him unique. And valuable.

Oh, yes. Barring rainouts or injuries, Ripken will play his 2,000th consecutive game on the last day of July. He'll probably tip his hat. Once.

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PUZZLE

SPORTS



Greg LeMond reached Kilometer 183 in Friday's stage of the Tour de France — and for him it was end of the road in this race, and probably his career.

Italian Officials, Citing Safety, Call Off Monza Grand Prix

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — The Italian Automobile Club said Friday it had called off the Italian Grand Prix, scheduled for September in Monza, because of what it said are inadequate safety measures.

A spokesman for the International Automobile Federation, the sport's governing body, said the federation

has ultimate responsibility for whether a Grand Prix takes place. But, added the spokesman, Martin Whitham, if the "national governing body refuses to license an event, then obviously it cannot go ahead."

Italian motor racing officials have repeatedly said they would call off the Monza race Sept. 11 if safety mea-

sures could not be tightened after the deaths of Ayrton Senna and Roland Ratzenberger at the San Marino Grand Prix in Imola.

Marco Piccinini, the head of motor sports in Italy, said that new security measures proposed by FIA were inadequate. Piccinini said all Grand Prix events in Italy had been sus-

pended for the remainder of the year.

"If in September a grave accident occurs, public opinion and the authorities of our country would not be able to fathom how a Grand Prix could have taken place when FIA made less stringent security measures than it had already proposed for 1994," he said in a statement.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE East Division

1. Boston 96-62 10-1 1 1

2. New York 92-66 10-1 1 1

3. Baltimore 89-69 10-1 1 1

4. Detroit 86-72 10-1 1 1

5. Toronto 84-74 10-1 1 1

6. Cleveland 82-76 10-1 1 1

7. Chicago 80-78 10-1 1 1

8. Kansas City 78-80 10-1 1 1

9. Minnesota 76-82 10-1 1 1

10. Milwaukee 74-84 10-1 1 1

11. West Division

1. Texas 91-63 10-1 1 1

2. Oakland 88-66 10-1 1 1

3. Seattle 86-68 10-1 1 1

4. California 84-70 10-1 1 1

5. San Diego 82-72 10-1 1 1

6. National League East Division

1. Atlanta 96-62 10-1 1 1

2. Montreal 92-66 10-1 1 1

3. Philadelphia 89-72 10-1 1 1

4. New York 87-75 10-1 1 1

5. Florida 85-77 10-1 1 1

6. Central Division

1. Cincinnati 91-63 10-1 1 1

2. Houston 88-66 10-1 1 1

3. St. Louis 86-72 10-1 1 1

4. Pittsburgh 84-74 10-1 1 1

5. Chicago 82-76 10-1 1 1

6. West Division

1. Los Angeles 91-63 10-1 1 1

2. Colorado 88-66 10-1 1 1

3. San Francisco 86-70 10-1 1 1

4. San Diego 84-72 10-1 1 1

5. Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California 919 100 229-2 8 1

New York 904 100 228-2 11

Montreal 876 100 228-2 0

Philadelphia 851 100 228-2 0

New York 836 100 228-2 0

Florida 821 100 228-2 0

Atlanta 806 100 228-2 0

Houston 791 100 228-2 0

St. Louis 776 100 228-2 0

Pittsburgh 761 100 228-2 0

Chicago 746 100 228-2 0

Cincinnati 731 100 228-2 0

Houston 716 100 228-2 0

Los Angeles 701 100 228-2 0

Colorado 686 100 228-2 0

San Francisco 671 100 228-2 0

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SPORTS WORLD CUP

Europe's Surprising Challenge to the Latin Game

International Herald Tribune

SAN FRANCISCO — In the playground of children, anything can happen. Here in the United States, where soccer remains predominantly child's play, nature is taking a beating.

We imagined the heat and humidity would sap the European game. We expected the Latins to come good while Europeans wined. We thought history would prevail and preserve the status quo of no European World Cup winner this side of the Atlantic.

And what happens? Seven of the last eight are Europeans. Only Brazil can defend the Latin reputation now; only Brazil can keep the faith of a continent that still nurtures so many individual talents.

What tilts soccer against nature? It has much to do with free trade and world economics.

Just as some Latin American nations grow cocaine for export, so the continent sells soccer talent. Poverty traps in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay and so on are fertile grounds where talent rises under the sun, where boys often have little alternative but to play all day and a great thirst to escape.

Too many are sold before their schooling is complete. They live and work under European conditions, they become accustomed to being exotic exceptions in hard-working European disciplines.

When it comes to World Cups, when they return so fleetingly to their national cause, there is precious little time for coaches to persuade some of them to be workers, some to be stars.

Rob Hughes



Brazil is searching for the blend. It has the forwards, Romário and Bebeto, to win any contest in the flick of an eye. It has work horses such as Dunga. It has reasonable solidity in defense.

BUT THE search for a leader, for a playmaker to maintain the rhythm and beat of Brazilian style, is not yet convincing. Rai, the tall, angular midfielder, could yet be the catalyst, but he does not have the confidence or consistency that his older brother, Socrates, gave Brazil.

Rai drifts. His year in Paris has been inconsistent and without consistency, Brazil is having to feel its way from match to match.

I think, nevertheless, that Brazil will beat Holland in the hot house of Dallas on Saturday. The Dutch have slowly got it together under the prompting of Coach Dick Advocaat.

But slowness in the Dutch defense, quickness in the Brazilian attack, is the key. Romário versus Ronald Koeman, club colleagues at Barcelona, is a pivotal duel, and whatever Advocaat devises to prevent his cumbersome captain from being exposed one-on-one to Romário's quicksilver pace, it will sooner or later happen.

Romário is like a sniper. He can finish the job with a single shot. Brazil relies on him, and on Bebeto, who also plays club soccer in Spain, to provide the Latin continuation.

Strangely enough, the Iberian challenge at this World Cup has less Latin flavor than we associate with Spain. Coach Javier Clemente is a Basque, as is the nucleus of his team, and the Basques are fighters.

So when Italy meets Spain in Boston on Saturday, the Italians had better be prepared for a

contest at least as draining as its last, fortunate encounter with Nigeria.

The African champion betrayed itself, attempting to sit on an early lead and to play the Italians at their own defensive game. Roberto Baggio, almost a single inspiration in a neurotic Italian side, saved that game in the last moments.

Yet Baggio and Italy's coach, Arrigo Sacchi seem as distant as their hairstyles are different: Baggio sports a pony tail, Sacchi is bald. Italy's tradition tells us that once it turns a corner of self-doubt, it wins major trophies. But Spain, attacking down the wings more than any other team at this World Cup, might outfight and outlast Italy.

Tales of fighting soccer and you get Bulgaria versus Germany in New Jersey on Sunday. This will not be for the purist.

Germany began its defense of the World Cup in grinding rather than convincing fashion. It suffered badly in the one game that it played in the midday southern heat, but, as Germans do, the players dug deep into reserves of tenacity.

I still doubt Lothar Matthäus's capacity to switch from midfield defensive sweeper. But against Belgium in Chicago, on a day when the temperature dropped nearly to European levels, Jürgen Klinsmann and Rudi Völler came through.

WHATEVER it is, it must be a fine elixir that Völler takes. He is 34, he is out of retirement, he moves with the stealth of a Fagin in the penalty box. And the two goals he struck against Belgium make him second only to Gerd Müller as Germany's all-time scorer.

Having benefited in that match from a gross refereeing error, which denied a Belgian penalty,

Germany has characteristically obtained two more days of rest than their Bulgarian opponents.

Germany may need that, and strong nerves and sinew this weekend. For the Bulgarians can be vulgar. Their play is laced with nasty, volatile, do-or-foul, yet they overcome suspension after suspension. They persevere, and they have in Hristo Stoichkov a striker who might outwit the best or baffle with the worst.

In contrast to the Bulgarian version of former East European sports, Romania reached glorious heights of counterattacking play in the victory over Argentina.

It was a performance to savor. The central character, Gheorghe Hagi, is built like Maradona, has had problems with alcohol rather than drugs, but has slimmed down for this calling. The Americans refer to him as a quarterback, which is not at all a bad description for the way this diminutive playmaker directs his side and releases his forwards with passes of fine precision.

With Ilie Dumitrescu and Florin Raducioiu running for him, with his own ability to strike from 30 meters, Hagi is almost a celebration of Romania's liberation from Ceausescu.

He and his teammates pre-empted this tournament with a mutinous demand for bonus money. Some of them carry precious Bibles. Coach Anghel Iordănescu holds a small cross in the palm of his hand, and the team members say they are united in carrying Romanian destiny.

Strong stuff, but Hagi possesses something closer to football. He is the "Maradona of the Carpathians," a European graced with Latin flair. I told you this was a tournament for Latin.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of *The Times*.

Bebeto was sure of Brazil's chances against the Dutch.

Brazil vs. Dutch: Game Fit for the Final

Reuters

DALLAS — Brazil and the Netherlands are promising a classic encounter of attacking football when they clash Saturday in the 1994 World Cup's most glamorous quarterfinal.

Both sides want to produce a confrontation fit for the final in a way they say the whole world will be watching.

"This has everything to be one of the best games of the tournament," said Brazil's coach, Carlos Alberto Parreira. "From what I've seen of the Dutch, I know they will attack Brazil. That will put us more at risk but it will also give us more space to play."

The Dutch coach, Dick Advocaat, said there would be little variation from the side that beat Ireland 2-0, in the second round with a display that has given the Dutch players renewed confidence in their ability to win the World Cup.

"This is going to be a fascinating game because of the two types of styles," said Advocaat. "The Dutch play a game that involves players combining on the way to goal. Brazil depends a lot on individual skills."

"Brazil has a good team with great individual players," he added, "but the same is true about the Dutch team."

The key to victory, and a semifinal berth, lies in how well the defense can cope with two of the most talented strike forces in the world.

The only previous World Cup encounter between the two countries was in 1974, when the Netherlands won 2-0, on goals by Johan Cruyff and Johan Neeskens, to clinch a place in the final.

The Netherlands, led by Cruyff, lost to West Germany, the host, which was led by Franz Beckenbauer. The Dutch have been haunted since by the tag that the squad was the finest team never to win a World Cup.

On Saturday, the Dutch will rely on two young players who have yet to make their mark on the world stage: Dennis Bergkamp, 25, and Marc Overmars, 21.

Overmars, possibly the fastest winger in the world, set up the opening goal against Ireland and his pace on the right is likely to pose problems for Brazil. Bergkamp has begun to find his scoring touch, with two goals the last two games.

Parreira is debating whether to use the

former Genoa and Porto player Branco or Cafu to replace the suspended defender Leonardo.

Neither is a satisfactory solution, especially considering the Dutch speed on the right flank, and Branco, who has not been in top form in the last year, has played only half a game since late May.

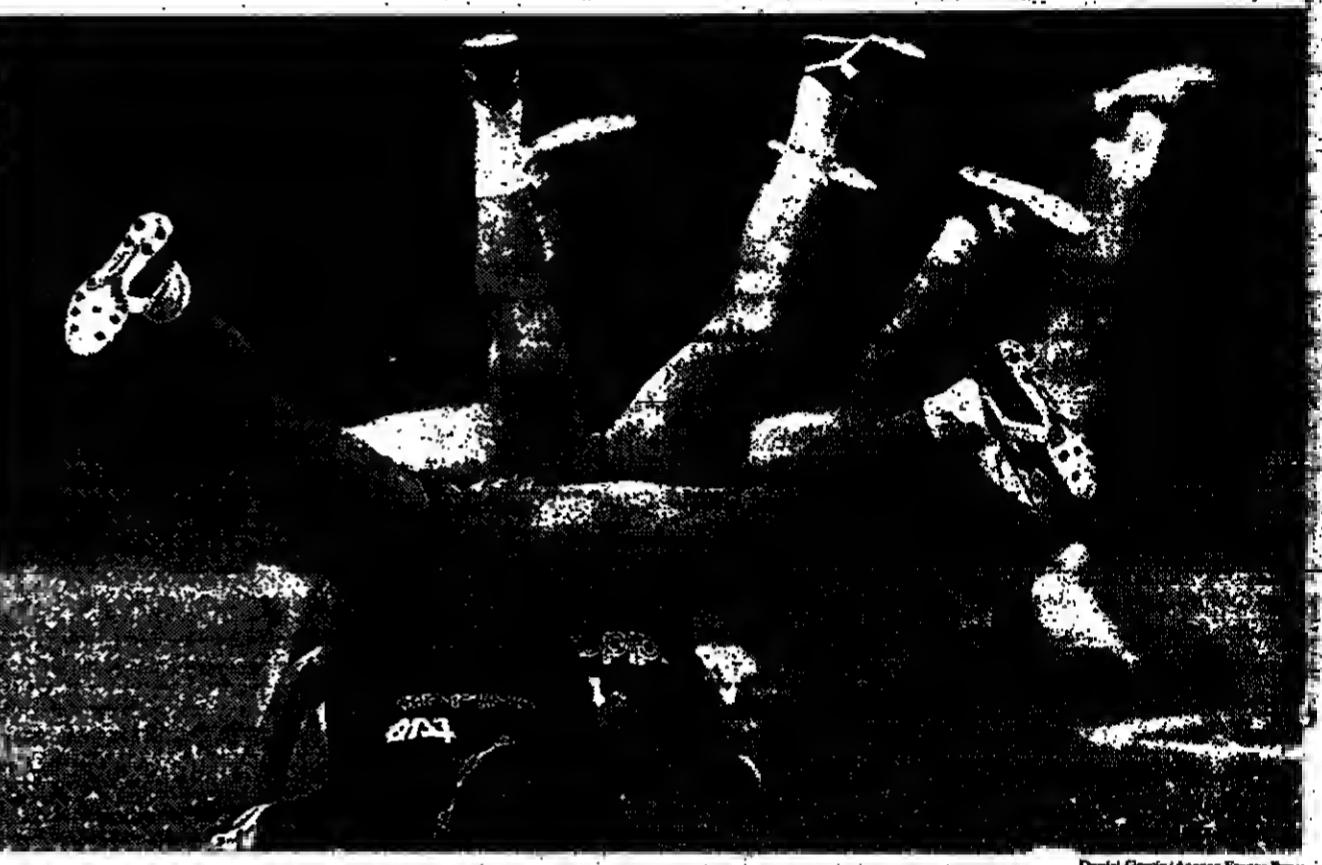
But it could be the skills of Romário and Bebeto at the other end that decide the quarterfinal. They have five goals between them, and have sliced open defenses with their vision, darting runs and passing.

The veteran Dutch international Frank Rijkaard, who will have the job of stopping them, regards Romário, a former PSV Eindhoven striker who is now with Barcelona, as the greatest player in the world.

"We are all going to have to produce great performances to beat Brazil," he said.

Although Parreira gives the Dutch due respect, he does not doubt the outcome.

"They are a very well-balanced team, they have a great leader and inspiration in Ronald Koeman," he said. "But I'm only thinking of winning. We're already making arrangements to go to Los Angeles."



Spanish players working out in Concord, Massachusetts, preparing for their quarterfinal against Italy on Saturday.

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The Associated Press

MORAGA, California — Before the World Cup finals began last month, nine Swedish players said their team would reach the final match. One of the optimists was Klas Ingesson, and he is still standing by his prediction.

"We can beat all the teams that are left in the tournament," Ingesson said before Sweden's quarterfinal match against Romania on Sunday.

Referring to a first-round match, he added, "Tying Brazil gave us so much confidence."

Even without the striker Martin Dahlin, who has four goals in the World Cup but was suspended for accumulated yellow cards, Sweden took a 1-0 halftime lead against Brazil on Kenneth Anderson's goal.

Sweden became Nordic champions in early June, finishing ahead of Denmark, the European champion, and Norway, which also played in the World Cup. Can the Swedes become world champions?

Ingesson doesn't look far, but said: "I'd be extremely disappointed if we lose on Sunday. I've never played on a better

Swedish team and I doubt Sweden will ever have a side like this one again."

Ingesson, 25, has played for Sweden 46 times since his debut in 1989 and was a member of the team that finished third in the 1992 European Championship.

Ingesson, who plays for PSV Eindhoven in the Dutch first division and is one of 11 foreign-based players on the Swedish team, will face one of his club teammates on Sunday — the Gheorghe Popescu.

"Gheorghe is one of my best friends on PSV Eindhoven," Ingesson said. "He's very strong in the air and I think he'll mark Kenneth."

Anderson is the tallest Swedish player at 1.93 meters (6-foot-4). He has scored three goals in the tournament, including two in a 3-1 victory over Saudi Arabia in the second round.

Ingesson was inconsistent in midfield during the first round, but played his best game of the tournament against the Saudis. Lack of training was the main reason why Ingesson looked rusty early in the tournament.

In May, he was forced to wear a neck brace for three weeks after hitting a moose with his car on his way to a golf course in Sweden. Then, in his second workout in the United States, he bruised his thigh.

Ingesson scored off a rebound for Sweden in a 1-1 tie with Romania on June 12 in Mission Viejo, California, both teams' final World Cup warm-up.

"We were clearly the better team in that match despite the fact that we didn't have our best team while they did," Ingesson said. "And we're better now."

The key to beating Romania, said Sweden's coach, Tommy Svensson, is to close down its options in midfield: that is, Gheorghe Popescu, who has three goals and is a leading candidate for the tournament's most valuable player award.

"Hagi has been the outstanding player of the tournament," Svensson said. "His split vision is fantastic. He's fast, technically very strong and dangerous at free kicks. He also makes other players good."

"It will be our toughest task so far," he added. "The Romanians were impressive in all games except the one against Switzerland, when they showed low team morale."

CUP WRAP-UP

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Coach Berti Vogts has reassured Germany's country's soccer federation that he has no plans to quit after the World Cup.

The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung newspaper on Friday quoted Egidius Braun, president of the federation, as saying he feared "attacks from parts of the media" might drive Vogts from his job.

The coach has been heavily criticized in the German press for the team's lackluster play.

"We'll analyze the World Cup and talk about other things, but I intend to continue," Vogts said in Chicago.

• Pelé, the tournament's best-known bystander, said there were no excuses for Diego Maradona failing the drug test that put the Argentine captain out of the competition.

"If he had been a young player of 17, you could perhaps understand it," Pelé said. "But Maradona has played in four World Cups and he knew he couldn't do that. There are no excuses."

Pelé also said it was sad that Maradona had never set a good example for young people.

"He was never able to use his position," he said. "It may be his lack of family or religious background. Everybody follows what the stars do. They should be an example."

SPORTS WORLD CUP



Lothar Matthäus resumed full training, still sore afoot.

For the Final 8, the Plan Is That There Is No Plan

International Herald Tribune

BOSTON — Bulgaria needed to win in Paris nearly eight months ago to qualify for the World Cup finals instead of France. None of the French seemed to worry — Bulgaria had never won in 16 matches in the World Cup finals. The game in Paris was drawn, and Bulgaria was apparently, predictably, dead in a qualifying round 900 minutes long.

The ball fell out of the sky in the 90th minute, and Emile Kostadinov used the shadowed bit of the crossbar to knock it into the French goal. So Bulgaria was in the finals and drawn into a final group with Argentina, twice champion since 1978, and Nigeria, which demolished the Bulgarians 3-0, in the opening game.

Borisav Mihaylov, Bulgaria's captain and goalkeeper, revealed that the players had gone on strike for two days after receiving only one-fifth of a promised \$72,000 bonus.

"The atmosphere in the squad started to deteriorate when the federation went back on their word given last November," Mihaylov said two weeks ago. "Now we are just not up to it physically to play a tournament as demanding as this."

Just a few hours before Argentina was to have knocked Bulgaria out of the first round, Mara-

dona was banished from the World Cup for illegal drug use. Argentina lost its next two matches, including a 2-0 upset that put Bulgaria through to the second round.

Whereupon Mihaylov beat Mexico on penalty kicks.

For all of its fits of drama and tragedy, the World Cup has gone basically to plan. Basically, there was no plan. A record seven European teams have advanced, which might say something about European soccer but probably doesn't — other than to deduce that the rest of the world went 1 for 11 in the first round. The three countries that have won the World Cup three times — Brazil, Germany and Italy — are still alive, but each is hardly invincible, which is why Germany is now in the position of worrying about Bulgaria.

We are seeing yet again how pressures mount in this sport as in no other. Germany has always appeared unswayed by its own grand reputation, and yet the Germans will go into their quarterfinal Sunday at Giants Stadium in New Jersey understanding that Rudi Völler, the striker who turned things around for them last weekend, is 34; that their 33-year-old leader, Lothar Matthäus, is still pained by the cut in his right foot that forced him to miss the second half against Belgium; that they avoided a penalty that would have brought Belgium within a goal of forcing extra time, and that now they are facing a team

that has exploited such weaknesses in its other opponents.

A quarter of the world's last eight teams come from Central Europe, which might have been the least likely such producer in the last five years. With the demise of the East bloc, Bulgaria and Romania have prospered by selling their players to the West, subsidizing the game at home while giving international players the experience that has seen them through the first games here.

The Bulgarian star, Hristo Stoichkov, signed with Barcelona for \$3 million, a Spanish bargain. Another striker, Lubos Pavek, went to Valencia, while Kostadinov plays for Porto. Mihaylov plays for Mulhouse in the French second division.

Romania has grown up just as quickly. Following a 5-2 qualifying loss to the Czech Republic a year ago, the team fired its entire technical staff, including the manager, Corneliu Dimu. He was replaced by Anghel Iordănescu, who won his first three matches to put Romania into these finals. His record in meaningful games is now 6-1.

Gheorghe Hagi, who led Romania down in the 1990 finals, has lived up to his enormous reputation this year — thanks in large part to his experiences first with Real Madrid and now with Brescia in the Italian League. Another of the eight Romanians on club payrolls in Western Europe is the striker Florin Radu, who had the honor and misfortune of signing with AC Milan,

the European champion, for which he played only sparingly this season.

"I'd have to say the new political system has been helpful," said Iordănescu, more than four years after the overthrow of Nicolae Ceausescu. "Romania has always had talented players, but under the past system, our players couldn't cultivate their own personality or image. Now they can sign with professional teams and show their true talent and their true value."

Romania would appear to have the easiest route to the semifinal, playing Sweden, a fellow darkhorse, Sunday in Los Angeles. The other quarterfinals involve teams whose public will settle for nothing less than another championship. Two of them, Germany and Italy, will face underdogs who ought to be surprised to be here (Spain, Italy's opponent, having not advanced to the semifinals since 1950).

The pressure has clearly eaten up Italy, which has been able to win only in the panic of losing a man.

Then there is Brazil, which plays in a prologue mode — and a dazzling introduction it is — but has yet to get to the point. It has not achieved a higher gear, and now it is playing the Netherlands, which, without Marco Van Basten, Ruud Gullit and the coaching of Johan Cruyff, are not expected to advance. In America, that is just the excuse to win.

Or Is It Bergkamp?

Striker Blossoms to Lead Dutch Team

By Helene Elliott

Los Angeles Times Service

DALLAS — It is nothing new for the Dutch forward Dennis Bergkamp to be living other men's dreams.

He was named for a Scottish soccer player whom his brothers admired, Dennis Law, and with his family made regular vacation pilgrimages to England, where they watched as many matches as they could.

When he wasn't watching games, he was playing them. Before he was a teenager, he was touted for stardom by Johan Cruyff, who shepherded Bergkamp through the youth programs of the famed Ajax club in Amsterdam, his hometown.

Cruyff might have taught him a few tricks to fool defenders, but his sure touch around the net is distinctively his own. So is his speed and acceleration, which overshadow his subtle, precise skills with the ball. With three Dutch league scoring titles to his credit, he has largely fulfilled the promise seen by his family and nurtured by Cruyff.

But not until the last three weeks, when the Netherlands began its march through the World Cup finals, has Bergkamp been able to live his own dreams.

He was always polite and unassuming, eager to please but resistant to suggestions that he should be more dynamic. Teammates attributed his unease to shyness, and they probably were right.

Didn't he reject a chance to play in Spain because he didn't want to be alone in a foreign country? And when he decided to leave last fall to play in Italy for Inter Milan, didn't he insist that the club also sign his friend and Ajax teammate, Wim Jink, so he wouldn't be alone?

They understood his skittishness, but some wondered about it. If he was reluctant to test himself in Spain, how would he perform under the pressure of starting for the Netherlands in the World Cup — and of being responsible for the team's offense after Ruud Gullit quit and Marco van Basten was injured?

To their delight, he has reacted with his usual poise and modesty — and new assurance. Bergkamp, 25, has blossomed during the last three weeks, becoming a complete player who is also completely at ease.

"They always expect me to score goals," he said. "When you play in Italy and play for the Dutch team, the expectations are very high, always."

"For me, it has always been like that," he added. "When I was a young kid, 12 years old, I played for Ajax and there was pressure. Every year the pressure is getting bigger and bigger. For me, it's the same here."

But it wasn't the same old success story when he went to Inter Milan last fall. He chose that club instead of Barcelona, which is coached by Cruyff, because Inter promised to build its team around him and was willing to pay \$6.25 million to get him. He struggled to learn a new system, a new language and a new position — striker — instead of withdrawn forward.

He was roasted by the soccer-mad Italian press, called a spoiled rich boy and too weak to succeed.

"In Italy, they threw me into the lion's den," he said. "It was difficult, but I kept my faith in myself."

It took a while, but he turned faith into results. Although Inter finished near the bottom of the regular-season standings, Bergkamp produced a flurry of eight goals in leading the club to victory in the UEFA Cup tournament. In the meantime, he was guiding the Netherlands through World Cup qualifying, scoring five goals in four games.

"He can make the difference in the field in any game," said Ronald Koeman, the Dutch captain. "He's playing on his best [level] right now."

When he plays well, so do the Dutch. They attacked from the start of their 2-0 second-round victory over Ireland, and Bergkamp was in the thick of it. He converted a pass from Marc Overmars to score the first goal, which forced Ireland to modify its defensive stance and attack. That, in turn, left more openings for Bergkamp and his teammates, who scored again before halftime and played their best overall game of the tournament.

The first half was a real showing of how the Dutch team can play," Bergkamp said. "Unlike the first three games, we dominated everywhere, up front, in midfield and on defense. This game proved we can play with players on the wings. Teams don't have to be so defensive to win games. This style of football has worked very well for us. We showed how Holland can play."

"Well enough to beat Brazil?" Bergkamp wasn't saying.

"They are very talented and they have two great forwards in Bebeto and Romario," he said. "But they need to worry about us, just like we worry about them."



The Dutch star Dennis Bergkamp taking a break in Dallas, where his team faces Brazil in the quarterfinals Saturday.

Is Hagi The Best? To Romania, Yes

By Steve Berkowitz

Washington Post Service

SANTA CLARA, California — You want presence? Gheorghe Hagi's got it. He popped out of the Romanian national soccer team's locker room after practice at Santa Clara University and the team's coach, Anghel Iordănescu, who had been deep in a thicket of reporters, was suddenly not surrounded at all.

Hagi waited until he was fully encircled, then proceeded. His primary languages are Romanian and Italian, but a television crew from Mexico reached him first. No problem. The 29-year-old midfielder answered questions only in Spanish, still making sure to maintain his habit of referring to himself in the third person.

After three goals and three assists while leading Romania to the 1994 World Cup quarterfinals, the Spaniard asked, did Hagi think it was important to win the tournament's most outstanding player award?

"Yes, of course it's important to me," Hagi replied. "But not only is Hagi going to win an award, the whole team is going to win an award."

Nearby, Mike Băulescu, 17, practically swooned. A high school senior who left his native Romania three years ago, he now lives in San Jose. Ostensibly, he was on hand to provide Romanian-to-English translation. Hagi, of course, wasn't giving him a chance to do that. So, he stood just outside the pack and marveled at the short, stocky man with dark hair, dark eyes and a face covered with coarse stubble.

After the team departed, Băulescu proudly recounted what had happened to him during Romania's practice the day before.

"I was standing on the sidelines, the ball went out of bounds and I actually passed the ball to Hagi," he said. "It left my foot and went to Hagi's foot."

Hagi continued.

"Hagi is kind of a symbol for Romanians," he said. "He seems to be the one guy everyone knows. He's our ticket. Now, people know we're not just Dracula and Nadia Comăneci."



The Spanish tenor Plácido Domingo entertaining the former German player and coach Franz Beckenbauer during the taping of a TV show. Domingo predicted a Germany-Brazil Cup final.

Italy Shakes Up Its Lineup, Germany and the Netherlands Have Injury Problems

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Italy's coach, Arrigo Sacchi, recalled Walker Gianluca Pagliuca on Friday and dropped midfielders Giuseppe Signori and Nicola Berti for Saturday's quarterfinal with Spain.

With defender Roberto Masihi ruled out by an ankle sprain, the AC Milan veteran Mauro Tassotti will take over from him at right back with Pagliuca, suspended for the two previous matches, replacing Luca Marchegiani.

Juventus midfielder Antonio Conte will make his World Cup debut on the right midfield instead of Berti.

Now, people the world over know Romania also is. Gheorghe (Gica) Hagi, king of the Carpathians.

He's the best player on a team that is on the best World Cup run Romania has ever had.

Surrounded by the talented forwards

Hagi, Dumitrescu and Florin Radu, and a hard-nosed defense led by Miodrag Belodedici, Hagi helped Romania win Group A, ahead of Switzerland, the United States and Colombia, and then defeat Argentina, 3-2, in a scintillating second-round match.

"I think that so far, Hagi is one of the two or three best players in the tournament," said his teammate Dorinel Munteanu. "Romario is a good goal-scorer, but Valeriu Dumitrescu and Florin Radu are the best players to play for Romania."

Munteanu said, "Some people who don't know him doubt him, but I was sure that he would play well."

"I expected him to play very well," Munteanu said. "Some people who don't know him doubt him, but I was sure that he would play well."

Actually, there are people who doubt Hagi because they do know him.

They know he possesses the skill and instinct to take control of a game with

dribbling runs that can leave defenders looking foolish, with looping passes that spawn Romania's lethal counterattacks or with a perfectly placed shot from 30 or 40 meters that renders a goalkeeper helpless.

The soccer world got a taste of this during the 1990 World Cup, when Hagi and the Romanians reached the second round before losing to Northern Ireland on penalty kicks.

That performance prompted Real Madrid, one of Spain's traditional powers, to spend \$3.5 million to purchase Hagi from Steaua Bucharest. Steaua had been run by Valeriu Dumitrescu, son of the late Romanian dictator, Nicolae Ceausescu. But the Ceausescu regime was overthrown in 1989, setting the stage for Romanian soccer players to ply their trade abroad for the first time.

But Hagi's days with Real Madrid were far from spectacular. He struggled for two seasons before being unloaded to the Italian club Brescia, which fell from the first division to the second after Hagi's first season there.

Hagi also acquired a reputation for hot-headedness. It showed in all its ugliness in April, when he spat on the Northern Ireland midfielder Philip Gray during an exhibition match in Dublin. That resulted in a two-game suspension from the Romanian Football Federation.

Even in this World Cup, Hagi seemed to disappear during a first-round match against Switzerland that Romania lost, 4-1. Afterward, Iordănescu had a little chat with his captain.

"What I can tell you is that Hagi was criticized like other players for his play," Iordănescu said.

Hagi responded with fine performances in Romania's final first-round game against the United States and the second-round victory over Argentina, which Hagi called "the greatest game of my life."

"To be honest," he said, "I am very proud of myself because the years are going by. I'm not 22 years old anymore. But physically, I'm fine — especially when you play in a World Cup."

To their delight, he has reacted with his usual poise and modesty — and new assurance.

Bergkamp, 25, has blossomed during the last three weeks, becoming a complete player who is also completely at ease.

They understood his skittishness, but some wondered about it. If he was reluctant to test himself in Spain, how would he perform under the pressure of starting for the Netherlands in the World Cup — and of being responsible for the team's offense after Ruud Gullit quit and Marco van Basten was injured?

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DAVE BARRY

'G--L--O--R--I--I--I--A'

MAMI — Bruce Springsteen played my guitar. I am not making this up. It was the high point of my musical life. I am never going to wash my guitar again. (Not that I ever did before.)

I should explain that I belong to a band called the Rock Bottom Remainers. It consists mostly of writers. The original concept was that people who spend all their time writing would enjoy a chance to express their musical talent. The flaw here is that most of us don't have any musical talent. So we compensate by playing amplified instruments loud enough to affect the weather. Also we stick to songs that are so well known that even when WE play them, people sometimes recognize them.

For example, we play "Louie Louie." You know how scientists have been trying fruitlessly for years to contact alien beings by broadcasting radio signals to outer space? Well, I think they should broadcast "Louie Louie." I bet alien beings would immediately recognize this song and broadcast a response ("PLAY SOMETHING ELSE").

For a change of pace, the Rock Bottom Remainers also play "Wild Thing." We employ two powerful musical weapons when we perform this song. One is Roy Blount Jr., a great humor writer who has the raw natural musical talent of a soldering iron. At the end of the first verse, the band pauses dramatically, and Roy is supposed to say, "I LOVE you"; at the end of the second verse, he's supposed to say, "You MOVE me." So when we get to the end of the first verse, we stop, and everybody turns expectantly to Roy, waiting for him to say "I LOVE you," and Roy, frowning with deep concentration, inevitably says: "You MOVE me."

Our other big musical weapon on "Wild Thing" is Joel Selvin, a writer and rock critic who plays a plastic flute that looks like the kind you get from gum ball ma-

chines. When he gets on stage, Joel tends to get nervous and blow REALLY HARD, so that instead of notes, the flute emits a series of extremely high-pitched squeaks, like a gerbil that fell into a french-fry machine. Sometimes Joel's entire solo is above the range of human hearing.

I play lead guitar in this band. My sole musical qualification is that I am slightly more experienced than the guy who plays rhythm guitar, Stephen King, well-known author of children's books ("The Little Engine That Could Sneak Into Your Room at Night and Eat Your Eyes"). In May, the Rock Bottom Remainers performed at a party in Los Angeles at the annual convention of the American Booksellers Association. The audience members were receptive, by which I mean that they had been drinking. Some people got so receptive that they demanded an encore, so we decided to play "Gloria," which we like because it's even simpler to play than "Louie Louie."

So we went back on stage, and I picked up one of the two guitars I'd been using, and just as we were about to start, Stephen tapped me on the shoulder and said, "We have a special guest." I turned around, and there was Bruce Springsteen. I still don't know how he came to be at this convention; I don't believe he's a bookseller. All I know is, he was picking up the other guitar. My guitar.

So we played "Gloria," and I say in all modesty that it was the best version of that song ever played in the history of the world, going back thousands of years.

Anyway, now I'm back in my office being a columnist again. But from time to time my mind drifts back to that night. I haven't polled the other members of the Remainers, but I think we would definitely let Bruce join the band, if he wrote a book.

I would even let him play lead guitar.

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

Making Waves at the Arch of Triumph

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Unlike a lot of artists these days, Bill Fontana, who makes sound sculptures, has been really lucky in Paris. His first project since moving here was accepted, financed and completed: No mean feat since it involved wrapping one of the city's great monuments, the Arc de Triomphe, in a wall of white noise. The work is called "Sound Island."

What Fontana did was install loudspeakers on the monument's facade and a complicated console in a small office, normally used by the military, in the

MARY BLUME

upper reaches of the arch. Bemused tourists walking through the pedestrian tunnels under the murderous Place de l'Étoile or standing near the tomb of the Unknown Soldier hear, instead of the roaring traffic's boom, the tremulous cadence of the sea.

Seated before his console, Fontana, who has made installations from Sydney to Frankfurt, explained his work: "Sound sculpture is a spatial presence of sound that endures in time. So that in the Arc de Triomphe you have the spatial presence of the sea enveloping the monument."

"Sound Island," which Fontana first presented at a Paris show of public art projects in 1993, does not involve recorded replications but live transmissions of the deep sea swells from two points in Normandy.

In the pedestrian tunnel, the sound is transmitted via a hydrophone hanging from a whistle buoy five kilometers (three miles) out at sea. At ground level, the sound comes from coastal waves breaking near a German bunker at the Pointe du Hoc. Transmission to the arch is by digital telephone.

The whole monument is engulfed by the sound of the sea," Fontana said.

He put together "Sound Island," which opened June 15 and was scheduled to run all summer, in only two months. With relative ease, Fontana got the \$350,000 needed for "Sound Island" from the Ministry of Culture, the city of Paris, and private backers such as AT&T.

Where he was lucky was that his sound, coming from Normandy, fit in with the June celebrations of the D-Day landings. He also hit, unwittingly, a sensitive spot in the Paris psyche which, despite its metropolitan arrogance, likes to be reminded of its rural roots.

One of the most successful slogans of the 1968 events was "Under the cobblestones, the beach," and a few years ago French peasants, who annually drive the country mad with their demonstrations, charmed Parisians by covering the Avenue des Champs-Elysées with hay. Equally pleasing was the declaration some years back by the prefect of police that the hunting season was open, although there is no hunting in Paris.

It is well known that the pleasure of hunting is quite distinct from actually shooting at game," the prefect explained. "The prefect of police did not want



Sound artist Bill Fontana fine-tuning the surf at the Paris landmark.

to deprive Parisians of a dream so essential to urban civilization."

Fontana, who lived in San Francisco before moving to Paris, says that the Arc de Triomphe project grew out of an installation he made in 1991, in which the sound of Niagara Falls enveloped the facade of the Whistler Museum in New York.

"I am fascinated by the relationships between sound and architecture," he said, "transforming architecture with sound because architecture is massive and sound is ephemeral. It's a way of deconstructing architecture."

Not all architects are eager to have their work deconstructed but Fontana says that sound can also refocus attention on a monument and that this is what happened at the Arc de Triomphe. "This is a place that nobody ever pays much attention to; it's a kind of forgotten monument except for the tourists. You certainly don't find Parisians coming to this place."

In addition to the sounds of the sea at ground level, visitors on the arch's viewing platform have the stately panorama enlivened by live sound from such Paris landmarks as the stock market, the Eiffel Tower and the Deux Magots cafe.

Fontana, 47, usually carries a small digital tape recorder and a microphone. This month he has a new installation opening near Innsbruck, Austria, in a museum that was once a salt factory.

"The sound is inspired by the geological history of salt mining," he says. The work consists of resonances carried by microphones placed in old wooden pipes through which the salt passed.

Similarly, for the Japanese Cultural Institute in Cologne he made an installation called "Sound of an Unknown Flute," a title taken from a haiku: "I just listened to the sound that these flutes made when they weren't being played."

A favorite among Fontana's hundred or so installations was "Distant Trains" in 1984, which carried the sounds of the main Cologne train station to a Berlin station and then to country fields. For "Vienna Landscapes Soundings," which also exists on compact disk,

he transmitted sounds between two museums from the Danube's westend, and he has sculpted the facade of New York's World Trade Center with sounds from the Brooklyn Bridge.

The difference between sound and noise is quite simple, Fontana says. "Noise is sound you don't want to listen to, sound is noise that you do listen to."

"It's become normal for most people not to listen to sounds. If I put a microphone in the Place de l'Étoile and transmitted the traffic to some other place, then people would hear the sound because their ability to ignore it has been taken away. By contrast, if you take the sound of the sea, which most people regard as a positive element, and you put it in this situation, people are forced to listen in a way that's really out of context."

Fontana knew that his sound would be briefly and officially stilled by the noise of military bands on Bastille Day, but during the interview he did not realize he was headed for his own song.

The next day he was summoned to the Ministry of Culture and told that after Bastille Day "Sound Island" would be scuttled.

The problem was money: The cost of transmitting Norman waves to central Paris by digital telephone were simply too high. "In other words," Fontana said, "we have an enormous telephone bill."

So his project will last six weeks instead of three months. Sounding brave on the telephone after getting the news, Fontana said, "I think you should realize what a remarkable thing this was for the French to take one of their most famous monuments and let an artist work like this. If you think of Christo's wrapping of the Pont Neuf, this lasted longer and they need to digest the experience."

He is hoping to get a book and compact disk of "Sound Island" and to find backing to transmit live-market sounds in the now-dead public space of the former Halle. He is muted, but not silenced.

"I still feel like I'm the luckiest guy in Paris," he said.

PEOPLE

Record Firm's Memory Refreshed by a Layout

Elektra Records, which produced Natalie Cole's smash hit "Unforgettable" in 1991, has conceded that it wrongly failed to credit the late Nelson Riddle as the arranger for the record, which won six Grammys in 1992. The Nat King Cole original, written by Irving Gordon, was arranged by Riddle in 1951. The 1991 version was a studio-engineered duet between father and daughter, Nona Riddle, the widow, sued when Elektra credited Johnny Mathis for the arrangement, which won one of the awards.

Carl Banks, a longtime Disney animator, is at age 93 visiting Paris for the first time to be honored for his work. On Friday, he was given the city's Grand Médaille de Vermeil and met with Pamela Harron, the U.S. ambassador to France, and he will attend the opening of an exhibition of his work.

James Brown doesn't want to be the godfather of profanity-laced rap. His recordings have been a target for "sampling," in which cuts from one recording are blended into another. "Rappers have a message," he said, "but sometimes go overboard. I want no part of that."

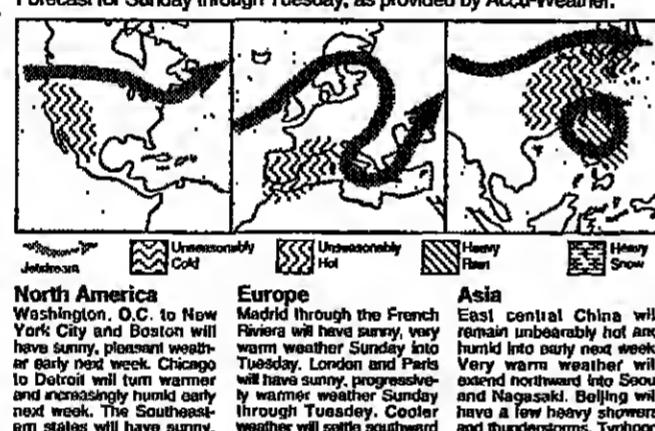
Joey Buttafuoco has a message for Amy Fisher: "I hope you get in jail." He was angered by a photo of the jailed Fisher, smiling and looking relaxed, as if "flimflaming her nose at the whole system." Buttafuoco served four months in jail for having sex with a then-under-age Fisher. Fisher, now 19, is serving 5 to 15 years for wounding Buttafuoco's wife, Mary Jo, in 1992.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 6 & 13

WEATHER

Europe



Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Asia

	Today			Tomorrow		
	High	Low	W	High	Low	W
Bangkok	32.91	27.77		32.93	27.77	
Beijing	34.93	24.75	pc	36.97	24.75	pc
Hong Kong	31.68	20.70	pc	31.68	19.95	pc
India	32.91	24.75	pc	32.91	24.75	pc
Seoul	31.64	23.73	th	31.68	23.73	th
Singapore	32.99	26.78	pc	34.93	27.80	pc
Taipei	35.97	26.78	pc	35.97	26.78	pc
Tokyo	32.94	22.71	1	31.68	21.70	1

Africa

	Today			Tomorrow		
	High	Low	W	High	Low	W
Algiers	28.92	18.64	pc	28.62	18.98	pc
Cap Town	24.71	14.57	pc	24.71	14.57	pc
London	25.71	16.03	pc	25.71	16.03	pc
Paris	23.91	22.71	pc	23.89	21.70	pc
Stockholm	25.77	12.63	pc	25.80	14.61	pc
Tunis	22.71	12.63	pc	22.71	12.63	pc

North America

	Today			Tomorrow		
	High	Low	W	High	Low	W
Albuquerque	24.75	13.00	pc	24.75	13.00	pc
Atlanta	24.75	14.57	pc	24.75	14.57	pc
Baltimore	24.75	12.63	pc	24.75	12.63	pc
Boston	24.75	12.63	pc	24.75	12.63	pc
Chicago	24.75	12.63	pc	24.75	12.63	pc
Denver	24.75	14.57	pc	24.75	14.57	pc
Detroit	24.75	12.63	pc	24.75	12.63	pc
Houston	24.75	12.63	pc	24.75	12.63	pc
Los Angeles	24.75	12.63	pc	24.75	12.63	pc
Memphis	24.75	12.63	pc	24.75	12.63	pc
Minneapolis	24.75	12.63	pc	24.75	12.63	pc
Montreal	24.75	12.63	pc	24.75	12.63	pc
Phoenix	2					